The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,511—New Series. BOMBAY :—WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow :—

To Subscribers in Bombay —*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
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SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. MALDA, 1,942 tons, on SATURDAY, 17th May, 1879, at 3 p. m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangs, lore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocoanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Callingapatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Ports are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Neilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE.

S. S. AKOLA, 578 tons, on MONDAY, 19th May, 1879, at 10 a. m., calling at Verawul, Mangrole, Fore Bunder, and Cutch, Mandvie in the foregoing or any order.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. ABYSSINIA, 1,150 tons, on THURSDAY, 15th May, 1879, at 4 p.m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADER, MUSCAT JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BAHREIN, BUSHIRE FAO, BUSREH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on 31st May 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. ARCOT, 1,782 Tons, and AVA, 2,000.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 300
Second Class passage ..... „ 135

Both Arcot and Ava carry a Surgeon and a Stewardess Ava is due in London 28th June 1879, and Arcot 12th July. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 tons, on SATURDAY, 31st May 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

FOR RANGOON.

S. S. CHILKA, 2,000 Tons, on TUESDAY, 13th May, 1879 at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 5th May 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY via SUEZ CANAL.

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY on the 24th, and on the 1st *of each Month.*

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY.
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Without Wine.
Suez	360	220	80	
Port Said	380	240	90	
Messina	500	340	140	Including Wine.
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	530	350	145	

Children under 2 years, free of charge ; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agents.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY :
SINGAPORE to sail on TUESDAY, 1st July 1879.
MANILLA to sail on FRIDAY, 1st August 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation ; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 10 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

For Hand-books of Information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

RYDAL HALL,
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 17th May. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

TUSCANY,
CAPT. GOUGH.
BOMBAY TO HAVRE.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 5th June. She has very comfortable accommodation for a limited number of passengers.

For passage, &c., apply to

Rate of passage money, Rs. 400.

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Mr. DAVID MacIVER'S LINE OF STEAMERS.

THESSALY,
CAPTAIN FRANK HARBORD.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
TO SAIL 7th JUNE.

THIS Steamer's accommodation is all amidships and on Deck. Rate of passage money, Rs. 400. For passage, &c. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

ANGLIA,
2,250 Tons Register, 400 H. P. Nominal.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail on the 24th instant. For passage, &c. Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

HALL LINE OF STEAMER.

SPEKE HALL.
2,700 Tons, 400 H. P.
BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 31st June. Her Saloon and State Rooms are all on Deck. For passage or further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

BEST MOCHA COFFEE,

Roasted and Ground by a first-rate London roaster, in hermetically sealed tins of 1 lb. each. Cash Rs. 1-6.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited.)

PURE LIME FRUIT JUICE.

LIME JUICE being at this season of the year an article in general demand as a beverage, it is of considerable importance that purchasers should be able to procure a genuine article.

TREACHER & COMPANY, to ensure this to their constituents, have arranged with the Monserrat Company, Limited, proprietors of the Olveston plantations, West Indies, for regular parcels of their superior Lime Fruit Juice, an article uniformly the product of one plantation and expressed only from prime selected fruit.

	Cash Prices.
Lime Fruit Juice, pints	Rs. 1 0
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 12
Limetta or Lime Juice Cordial, pints	„ 0 12
Do. do. quarts	„ 1 4

TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE :—

Vessels.	Tons.	B.P.	Captains.	1879
(s) SURAT	3141	530	W. E. Breese	19th May
KHIVA	2609	450	G. Lee	26th do.
(s) NIZAM	2725	450	A. E. Barlow	30th do.
VENETIA	2726	450	C. G. Perrins	6th June.
(s) GWALIOR	2725	450	J. C. Babot	13th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (s) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 8 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
KHEDIVE	3742	600	J. D. Steward	26th May.
MALWA	2033	450	P. S. Tomlin	9th June.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports :—

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	
TANJORE	2263	450	W. W. Fentiman	23rd May.
SIAM	3014	500	G. N. Hector	20th June.
ASSAM	3033	500	N. Stewart	18th July.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 8 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

J. R. KELLOCK,
Bombay, 17th April 1879. Superintendent.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. WISTOW HALL,
2,674 Tons, 460 H. P.
CAPTAIN T. COLLIN.

THIS Steamer will be despatched on or about the 6th June. Her Saloon and Cabins are all on Deck. For Passage, &c., apply to Messrs. KING, KING & Co.

EDWARD BATES & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 19th April 1879.

ANCHOR LINE OF STEAMERS.

BOMBAY TO LIVERPOOL.
S.S. INDIA,
CAPTAIN GEORGE READ.
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P.

THIS Steamer will sail as above on the 14th June. For plans of Saloon and Cabins, handbooks of information, rates of passage, or any farther information apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

NEW VICTORIA THEATRE,
GRANT ROAD.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, 14th MAY.

NEW PROGRAMME.

LAST NIGHTS,
LAST NIGHTS,
LAST NIGHTS
OF
DR. SILVESTER'S ENTERTAINMENT.

PRICES OF ADMISSION.

Reserved Seats, Dress Circle ..... Rs. 3
Tickets can be had and seats booked at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co.
Unreserved do do ..... „ 2
Do do do ..... „ 1
Stalls (unreserved) 8 Annas.

Tickets can be had at the Byculla and Waverley Hotels.

Mr. W. BALL, Manager.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

In the MATTER of the INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT X. of 1865, and in the MATTER of the NARIAD SPINNING and WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, in Liquidation.

PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA ..... Official Liquidator.

IN pursuance of an Order made by the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY in the above matter on the third day of May 1879, NOTICE is hereby given, that the Official Liquidator of the above Company will, on the 11th day of June 1879, dispose of by PUBLIC AUCTION in Bombay, at his Office, No. 7, Rampart Row, Fort, at the hour of 2 p. m., all and singular the three pieces or parcels of Land or Ground, containing together by admeasurement 9 acres or thereabouts, and bearing survey Nos. 2,2-3, 2,4-0, and 2,2-6 respectively in the books of the Collector of Kaira, and situate within the limits of Nariad and within the registration sub-district of Nariad, and bounded as follows :—that is to say, on or towards the south by the metalled road leading to the tower of Kupperwanj, on or towards the north and east by a Churn, or grazing ground belonging to Government, and on or towards the west by a public road leading to the village of Kumla, together with the mill, engine house, outhouses, warehouses, factories, and buildings thereon, and the machinery of every kind fixed, standing and being on the said premises, all which said premises are commonly known as the Nariad Cotton Mill. The property will be on view during the day from the 12th day of May, instant.

The sale will be with the consent of Manoredass Hurruckchund, who claims to be the mortgagee of the said property under an Indenture of Mortgage dated 11th November 1875, and expressed to be made between the said Company of the first part, Javerlal Umiashunker and Maneckchund Umiashunker therein described as the agents of the said Company of the second part, and the said Manoredass Hurruckchund of the third part.

The sale will be subject to a reserved bidding and to the sanction of the Court.

The said Manoredass Hurruckchund has, under the said order, liberty to bid. For conditions of sale, which have been approved by the Court, and further particulars application may be made to the undersigned, and for inspection or copy of the said mortgage etc Messrs. ARDESIR and HORMUSJEE, Solicitors for the said Manoredass Hurruckchund.—Dated this 7th day of May 1879.

TYABJEE & SAYANI,
Attorneys for the Official Liquidator for the Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.
Suit No. 409 of 1878.

GABRIEL FRANCISCO DIAS, Christian inhabitant of Bombay, residing at Mahim ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
MARIANO FRANCISCO DIAS, Christian inhabitant of Bombay, also residing at Mahim ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS in pursuance of the Decree made in the above suit dated the 25th day of March 1879, the Sheriff has been directed to SELL the following property at the instance of the abovenamed plaintiff :—

All that messuage or tenement No. 138, situate in the cort Kerailly, at Mahim, in the sub-district of Mandvee, in the island of Bombay, which said messuage is bounded on all sides by the property of the abovenamed plaintiff G. F. Dias, and formerly belonged to Paul Dias, deceased, and now to, and for many years past has been, in the occupation of the abovenamed plaintiff and defendant and others.

NOTICE is hereby given to all persons having rights in or charges or claims on the abovenamed property other than claims involving an objection to the attachment or seeking the removal of the same that they should, on or before the 16th day of June 1879, lodge in my Office statement verified by oath or solemn affirmation of such rights, claims, or charges.—Dated this 9th day of May 1879.

JOHN C. ANDERSON,
Assistant Commissioner.

HATS, CAPS, HELMETS, &c.

TREACHER & Co.'s ILLUSTRATED LIST of the new season's Fashions is now ready, and will be sent on application.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

THE NEW REMEDY FOR
INDIGESTION AND DYSPEPSIA.

LACTOPEPTINE,

a composition of PTYALINE, PEPSINE, PANCREATINE, HYDROCHLORIC, and LACTIC ACIDS presented in an agreeable SACCHARATED form.

It is palatable and easy of administration, has DIGESTIVE POWER SEVEN TIMES GREATER THAN THAT OF PEPSINE, and contains all the agents of digestion that act upon food, from mastication to its conversion into chyle.

	Cash.	Credit.
Original bottles, with measure and directions for use	Rs. 3 0	Rs. 3 8

SOLE AGENTS :
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WILSON'S
GREAT WORLD CIRCUS.

TWO GRAND GIFT ENTERTAINMENTS.

THIS WEDNESDAY, MAY 14th.
MIDDAY PERFORMANCE AT 3-30.
EVENING AT 9 SHARP.
ANNOUNCEMENT EXTRAORDINARY.

RUPEES 9,500
TO BE GIVEN AWAY IN *BONA FIDE GIFTS.*
ON EACH EVENING DURING THIS WEEK.
RUPEES 500
AND AT THE MIDDAY PERFORMANCES
RUPEES 250
WILL BE GIVEN AWAY.

The value of the Gift Checks has been set at 8 annas, therefore parties purchasing Three-rupee Tickets will receive six Gift Checks ; parties purchasing Two-rupee Tickets will receive four Gift Checks ; parties purchasing One-rupee Tickets will receive two Gift Checks ; and parties purchasing Eight-anna Tickets will receive one Gift Check.

The Gifts will consist of the following amounts :—
Rs. 10, Rs. 20, Rs. 25, Rs. 50, Rs. 100, and
A GRAND GIFT OF Rs. 1,000,
WHICH WILL BE AWARDED ON
SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 24th,
when all parties holding numbers for any of the Gift Entertainments that have not been awarded Gifts, will be entitled to participate in the final drawing for the
RUPEES 1,000 GIFT.

In order to convince the Public that the above amount will be given away, in a strictly *bona fide* manner, a committee will be selected from the audience at each Entertainment to superintend the distribution of the Gifts.

UNCLAIMED GIFTS.

6,873	Rs. 15
622	„ 10
7,423	„ 10

The Parties holding the above numbers will receive the amount awarded by making application to the Box Office, Circus. All Gifts that remain unclaimed at the end of the season will be donated to local charities.

NOTICE.

It is requested that all bills against this Company be presented at the Box Office immediately.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given, that the ADJOURNED FIRST ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, Esplanade Hot 1, Bombay, on THURSDAY next, the 15th May, at 3 p.m., for the transaction of the following business :

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Auditors for the ensuing year and to fix their remuneration.

By Order of the Board,

N. RANDLE,
Bombay, 8th May 1879. Secretary and Manager.

TO BE LET, from 1st June, an UPPER-STORIED BUNGALOW at MALABAR HILL, now occupied by W. H. Bushby, Esq. Rent Rs. 100. Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, with immediate possession, a FURNISHED BUNGALOW in the MARINE LINES. Rent very moderate, Apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

TO BE LET, the well known "CUMBALLA HOUSE." For particulars apply to

E. W. FLOWER,
4, Hummum Street. House Agent.

WALKER'S EXTRACT
OF
COFFEE AND CHICORY,

SUPERIOR to anything hitherto offered. One bottle makes fifteen imperial pints of strong Coffee of excellent flavour, the equivalent of 30 large or 60 small breakfast cups, being nearly a pint for one anna. Invaluable in travelling, campaigning, shooting, or at sea.

Per Half Imperial Pint Bottle, Re. 1.
Discount on a Dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

INFIRMITIES OF VISION.
SPECTACLES AND EYE GLASSES
OF THE FINEST
BRAZILIAN PEBBLE,

Accurately cut and of a variety to suit every degree of defective sight.

Pebble Spectacles for long or short sight, with Aluminium Gilt or Blue Steel Frames and in Morocco Cases, Rs. 7.

The same in turn-pin Gold Frames, Rs. 28.

Double Pebble Eye Glasses, in Patent Non-Pressure Spring Gold Frames, Rs. 30.

Skeleton Folder Double Eye Glasses, Glass Lenses, Spring Mounted, but without frames, Rs. 4.

Single Oxford Eye Glasses, Pebble Rs. 3. Glass „ 1.

Strongly Convex Glass Spectacles, of short Focus, for *Cataract.* In common frames for indigent patients, Rs. 2-2.

Sun Spectacles and Protectors of all patterns, Rs. 2-8 to Rs. 6.

N.B.—The genuineness of all pebble lenses will be demonstrated by an optical test at the desire of the purchaser.

When ordering, correspondents will kindly state :—

1st. Whether the patient is long or short sighted.
2nd. Distance from the eyes at which a newspaper is most easily read without spectacles.
3rd. Whether required for reading, &c., or for out-door wear.
4th. Whether spectacles have been worn before.

D. S. KEMP & Co.,
Sassoon House, Bombay.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows :—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1 ; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

TO LET, a commodious, comfortably FURNISHED HOUSE in Middle Colaba, from 1st July to 30th September next. Apply to W., care of this paper.

TO ENGINEERS AND OTHERS.—FOR SALE, 450 Casks of Knight, Bevan, and Sturge's best PORTLAND CEMENT. SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.

FOR SALE, a circular-fronted BROUGHAM, lined with Blue Leather, quite new. Apply to I.M.S., P. & O. Office, Fort. Rs. 700.

FOR SALE, an OPEN CARRIAGE in good order, a WHITE ARAB HORSE and a new set of HARNESS. Price Rs. 450. Apply WAVERLEY HOTEL.

CHESNUT PONY FOR SALE. Strong, capital in saddle, good fencer, and goes in harness. Apply W, *Bombay Gazette.*

WANTED, a liver or liver and white SPANIEL BITCH, of good shape and breed Dog stands 16 inches at shoulders, and is Sussex and Clumber crossed. Apply stating age, price and full particulars to DACH, Lakh Station, Dhond and Manmad Railway.

A GENERAL ENGINEER, lately from England in CHARGE of WORK, which will be completed in two months, desires an engagement in India ; has had 9 years' WORKSHOP and DRAWING OFFICE experience, and is also a certificated Teacher of Mechanics. Apply to —— Khandwa.

B. V. RIFLES.—A MEETING of C COMPANY will be held on THURSDAY MORNING behind the Town Hall at 7 o'clock to elect a SECOND LIEUTENANT for the Company. D. S. KEMP, Commanding C Company.

FURNISHED GROUND FLOOR of a spacious Airy Bungalow TO LET, CHEAP, for one or two months. Apply C. S., *Bombay Gazette.*

BICYCLE FOR SALE by the Coventry Company (50 inch), condition equal to new. Price Rs. 150. Address "BICYCLE," care of *Bombay Gazette.*

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station on the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

FRESH GROUND COFFEE, 14 as. per lb. J. PEARSE, Apollo Street.

THE BEST, PUREST AND
MOST WHOLESOME
NON-INTOXICATING DRINKS
MANUFACTURED IN INDIA.

CASH PRICE LIST.

TREACHER & Co.'s GINGER ALE, per doz. Re. 1-8.	TREACHER & Co.'s LIME-ADE, per doz. Re. 1-8.
TREACHER & Co.'s SODA WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER & Co.'s TONIC WATER, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER & Co.'s LEMONADE, per doz. Re. 1.	TREACHER & Co.'s GINGERADE, per doz. Re. 1.
TREACHER & Co.'s POTASH WATER, per doz. as. 12.	TREACHER & Co.'s AERATED WATER, per doz. as. 12.

&c. &c. &c. &c.

Bottles (returnable) charged Rs. 2 per dozen extra.

TREACHER'S GINGERALE, is highly aromatic and pleasingly pungent to the palate ; the various ingredients of which it is composed are proportioned to a nicety, and the utmost care and cleanliness (*as with all our Aerated Waters*) are exercised in its production.

TREACHER'S LIME-ADE, is a delicious carbonated preparation of the Montserrat Lime Fruit Juice, an antiscorbutic, blood-purifying drink of superior character ranking as a companion to our much admired Ginger Ale. It is cooling and refreshing at all times, healthful and suited to the present season, and being of full citricity and flavour is palatable and agreeable both as a medicinal agent and as a beverage.

TREACHER'S SODA AND POTASH WATERS, are by the aid of steam power charged with Gas at the greatest possible pressure, and thereby rendered sparkling and agreeable in the highest degree.

TREACHER'S TONIC WATER, is unequalled for delicacy of flavour and tonic properties, each bottle containing a definite quantity of Quinine presented in an agreeable form.

TREACHER'S LEMONADE AND GINGERADE, are as flavoured waters celebrated for their freshness and delicious taste.

TREACHER'S AERATED WATER, is thoroughly impregnated with Carbonic Acid Gas, and being free from alkali, it is well adapted for admixture with Claret and Acid Wines. Alone it drinks sharper to the palate and with greater pungency than Soda Water.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
MANUFACTURING AND DISPENSING CHEMISTS AND AERATED BEVERAGE BOTTLERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

LADIES' & CHILDREN'S HOSIERY.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.

HAVE just received a small consignment of Ladies' and Children's Hosiery of plain fashionable colours as now worn.

LADIES' Black Saxony Wool Ribbed Hose	Rs. 2 8 per pair.
CHILDREN'S Black Saxony Wool Ribbed Hose, from	„ 1 12 „
LADIES' Navy Blue Cashmere Hose Silk Embroidered Clocks	„ 3 0 „
CHILDREN'S Blue Cashmere Hose Silk Embroidered Clocks ..... from	„ 2 0 „
LADIES' Navy Blue Cotton Ribbed Hose	„ 3 0 „
CHILDREN'S Navy Blue Cotton Ribbed Hose, with Double Knees ..... from	„ 2 0 „
LADIES' New Bronze and Seal Brown Cotton Ribbed Hose	„ 3 0 „
CHILDREN'S New Bronze and Seal Brown Cotton Ribbed Hose, with Double Knees ..... from	„ 2 0 „
LADIES' Black Cotton with Embroidered Silk Clocks	„ 2 0 „
Do. Ecru Do. Do. Do.	„ 2 4 „

A large assortment of Ladies' and Children's Socks and Stockings in all sizes and fashionable colours.

Ladies' Linen Collars, New shapes ..... Rs. 5 per dozen.

Gentlemen's Silk, Cotton, and Merino Hosiery of every description.

BADHAM, PILE & CO.,
HOSIERS, HATTERS, SHIRT-MAKERS, TAILORS, AND GLOVERS,
BOMBAY.

In consequence of spurious imitations of
LEA AND PERRINS' SAUCE,
which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have adopted A NEW LABEL, bearing their Signature,
LEA & PERRINS.
which is placed on every bottle of WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE, and without which none is genuine.

Ask for LEA & PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester ; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c. ; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

THE MEDICINE FOR INDIA.

SUMMER EFFERVESCENT AND PURIFYING SALINE.

SOVEREIGN in Headache, Biliousness, Boils, Skin Eruptions, Sea Sickness, Gastric Disorders, Impurities, and many Febrile attacks.

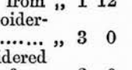
Safe but efficient Aperient, counteracting the baneful effects of climate, and quickening the functions.

EXCELLED BY NO IMPORTED PREPARATION.
GOOD CONDITION ALWAYS GUARANTEED.

Per Bottle Re. 1-4. Per Dozen Rs. 12.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

ESTABLISHED 1820.



(By Appointment)
C. LAZARUS & CO.,
(INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD AND CO.)
CABINET MAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD TABLE MANUFACTURERS, & GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS.
58, 59, 60, & 61 BENTINCK STREET, & 2, DALHOUSIE SQUARE, CALCUTTA.
SOUNDY & CO., AGENTS, BOMBAY.

BILLIARD TABLES.

THE undoubted and established superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables is amply proved by the constant and increasing demand for them, showing that they are really the only tables now appreciated in India. This success is due to the steadfast efforts C. L. & Co. have always exerted to supply their constituents with really trustworthy and reliable articles at as moderate a price as is compatible with good workmanship and material. The generous and liberal support extended to C. L. & Co. for upwards of half a century, is sufficient proof that their endeavours to render satisfaction have been appreciated by a critical and discerning public.

While the superiority of C. L. & Co.'s Billiard Tables has been universally admitted in India, yet the difficulties and risks of transport have hitherto prevented their friends in Bombay from largely availing themselves of the undoubted advantages offered by C. L. & Co.

Now, however, C. L. & Co. beg to intimate to their patrons in the Western Presidency, that they have made arrangements which will enable them to offer their Billiard Tables at the same prices in Bombay as in Calcutta. A Branch Agency, under the management of Messrs. SOUNDY & Co., has been established at No. 22, Bampart Row, where Billiard Tables of C. Lazarus & Co.'s manufacture are arranged for sale ; and while thanking their constituents for the patronage hitherto extended to their Firm, C. L. & Co. venture to express a hope that, with the increased facilities now offered, their manufactures will be as well known in Bombay as they are already in other parts of India.

BILLIARD CUSHIONS.

C. Lazarus & Co. always keep on hand a large stock of their new and improved COMBINATION EXPRESS Billiard Cushions which can be fitted to any table, the exact length and breadth of the slate-bed being the only information required.

Old Billiard Cushions, if the woodwork is in good condition, can be renewed on the new COMBINATION EXPRESS principle, thereby making an old table as good as new.

IMPORTANT NOTICE.

C. Lazarus & Co. guarantee the SAFE ARRIVAL of their Billiard Tables at any Station in India. Should any breakage occur in transit, C. L. & Co. agree to make good the loss without further charge.

BILLIARD LAMPS.

The six-light telescopic lamp, on the duplex principle, to burn kerosine oil, as adapted by C. L. & Co., is the best Billiard lamp ever introduced.

C. L. & Co. have always on hand a large assortment of Billiard, Pool and Pyramid Balls, in Ivory or "Patent Celluloid," Billiard Cloth, of the finest quality only, Cues, Tips, Chalks, Cement and every requisite for the Billiar Room.

C. LAZARUS & CO.
Bentinck Street, Calcutta.
SOUNDY & Co., Agents, Bombay.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

GRANT ROAD THEATRE.

LESSEES—Messrs. JACK & WHEATLEIGH.

THIS (WEDNESDAY) EVENING, 14th MAY.
GRAND FASHIONABLE NIGHT.

FIRST NIGHT OF
POPULAR MILLION PRICES.

Dress Circle ..... Rs. 2 | Gallery ..... Re. 1
Stalls ..... 2 | Pit ..... As. 8

BY PARTICULAR REQUEST.
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN,
MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH,
AND
MR. JOHN JACK
IN
OUR BOYS.

THURSDAY, 15th MAY.
EAST LYNNE.

FRIDAY, 16th MAY.
FIRST BENEFIT OF
MR. JOHN JACK.
Under distinguished Masonic Patronage.
When he will appear for the only time as
SIR JOHN FALSTAFF,
With other Novelties.

SPECIAL NOTICE.
The Theatre will be closed on SATURDAY EVENING, MAY 17th.
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN
And the entire Company appearing at THE VOLUNTEER FETE, VICTORIA GARDENS.

Prices as above.
Reserved Seats at Messrs. SOUNDY and Co's.

VICTORIA GARDENS.

THE SECOND
GRAND VOLUNTEER FETE
WILL TAKE PLACE AT THE ABOVE BEAUTIFUL GARDENS ON
SATURDAY, MAY 17th, 1879.
IMMENSE ATTRACTION FOR THIS OCCASION ONLY.

THE COMMITTEE have the pleasure to announce that through the liberality of Messrs. JACK and WHEATLEIGH, who have kindly given the use of THEIR ENTIRE COMPANY,
MISS ANNIE FIRMIN,
MR. CHARLES WHEATLEIGH,
MR. JOHN JACK,
AND ALL THEIR ARTISTES WILL APPEAR.

ON THIS OCCASION THE ILLUMINATIONS WILL SURPASS ANY FORMER ENTERTAINMENTS OF THE KIND.

Arrangements having been made with Messrs. Brower and Co., for a Balloon Ascent.

LIGHT AND WATER WORKS ENGINEERS, FOR A BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF THEIR NEW PATENT LAMPS,
AND A BEAUTIFUL AND ENTIRELY NEW
CRYSTAL PALACE FOUNTAIN.
QUITE NEW NOVELTIES WILL BE INTRODUCED.
THE BAND OF H. M.'s 7th FUSILIERS.
A GRAND EXTRA DISPLAY OF
FIREWORKS.
ADMISSION TO ALL THE ENTERTAINMENTS,
ONE RUPEE.
NO EXTRA CHARGES.
Further particulars in future advertisements.

F. STOKES, Capt., Adjt. B. V. R. }
W. M. TENNENT, Capt. B. V. R. } Hon. Secretaries.

NOTICES.

THE UNDERSIGNED has been APPOINTED AGENT of the A. SECURAZIONI GENERALI of Trieste (General Insurance Company, Limited).

J. JANNI.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, 10th May, 1879.

FOR SALE, MANILLA and OILED COIR ROPE and CORDAGE. Apply to

OWEN & OKELL,
Agents to W. H. HARTON & Co., Calcutta,
Apollo Street, Bombay.

JOHN BLEES,
TRAVELLING PHOTOGRAPHER.

LETTERS to be ADDRESSED, care of Messrs. KING, KING and Co., Bombay.

THE UNDERSIGNED, LANDING and SHIPPING CONTRACTORS, possessing STEAM LAUNCH, BARGES of 100 tons Burden, and Cotton Boats, are prepared to undertake orders for Landing Coal, Gunpowder, Dynamite, Piece Goods, &c. on favourable terms, and solicit business. Ghellabhoy Khanbhoy and Co. Address, TOWN BARRA KO, Fort, care of Rustomjee Sorabjee and Co., Ship Chandlers Apollo Street, Fort.

KEATING'S INSECT POWDER.

BUGS, FLEAS, MOTHS, BEETLES, and all other Insects are Destroyed by KEATING'S INSECT DESTROYING POWDER, which is quite harmless to Domestic Animals. In exterminating flealso the success of this powder is extraordinary, and no one need be troubled by those pests. It is perfectly clean in application. Ask for, and take no other than, "KEATING'S POWDER," as imitations are noxious, and fail giving satisfaction. Sold by all Chemists, in small Bottles.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

Hat and Bonnet Shapes.
Best French Flowers.
Real Ostrich Feathers.
Latest Paris Bonnets.
Collars and Cuffs in Sets.
Ready-made Costumes.
Ready-made Under-Linen.
Children's Pelesses and Hoods.
Gauze and Wool Undervests.
Pith and Felt Sun Hats.
Best French Fans.
French and English Corsets.
All Millinery Requisites.
Dress-making in all its branches.
Ladies' own materials made to their fancy by a thoroughly experienced London Dress-maker.
Cards for self-measurement with priced samples of materials and Fashion Plates sent on application.

WATSON AND COMPANY,
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

HAT AND HELMET DEPARTMENT.

Regulation Helmets.
Regulation Caps.
Hawkes' Cork Helmets.
Ellwood's Felt Helmets.
Calcutta Pith Helmets.
Black Dress Hats.
Drab Felt Hats.
Round Top Felts.
Square Top Felts.
Cloth Travelling Caps.
Leather Hat Cases.
Japanned Hat Cases.

A Practical London Hatter in charge of this Department who can make any style to order or renovate h

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

TUESDAY EVENING, 13TH MAY 1879.

Consols in London yesterday were still quoted at 98⅜, and Enfaced Rupee Paper at 73 and 78 for Fours and Fours-and-a-half respectively, but French Rentes had receded from 115 to 114¼.

Reuter's quotations for Indian Exchange Bank Shares, as compared with 22nd ultimo, when they were last quoted, show a decline of £1 in Orientals, which now stand at £19, an advance of 10s. in Chartered Mercantile, which are quoted at £18-10, and £2 in Hongkong and Shanghai, which are quoted at £32, while Chartered are unchanged, at £18 per share.

In the General Produce Markets Coffee and Cocoanut Oil are unaltered, but for Seeds Reuter's prices show a fall of 6d. per quarter in Calcutta Linseed, both on the spot and to arrive, and 1s. per quarter in 15 per cent Liverpool quality.

Piece Goods in Manchester are still reported firm, but Cotton in Liverpool, according to Reuter, closed dull, Surats firm, sales 8,000 bales, spot prices unchanged except for a decline of 1-16d. in Mid. Orleans. This is the reverse of private messages, at all events so far as arrivals are concerned, Americans being given as firm, Surats quiet. The New York telegram of yesterday gives prices unchanged at 12 7-16 cents for ready Mid. Uplands, 12·84 cents per lb. for August shipment. The receipts at the U. S. ports to date give the following comparisons :—

	This week.	Last week.	1878.	1877.
Two days' Receipts	4,000	5,000	4,300	4,100
Three days' do.	6,000	8,000	7,200	6,600
Totalsince 1st Sept.	4,326,000	4,108,000	3,864,000	

Reuter now gives us the figures of the visible supply of Cotton for all Europe, omitted in the usual statistical telegram of Friday, which enables us to give the following comparisons with the two previous years :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total visible supply.....	1,990,000	2,439,670	2,977,720
„ East Indian.....	375,000	349,040	613,000

Bar Silver in London is quoted by Reuter at 50½d. per oz., an advance of ¼d., but so far as we can learn the quotation represents the seller's price.

Exchange.—The Market for Sterling opened this morning weak and irregular. Some of the Banks still named the previous day's closing rates for drawing, but others were buyers at a decline of 1-16d. During the day rates settled down to a decline of 1-16d. to 1-32d. for Bank paper, and 1-16d. for private bills, the tendency being still weak even at the fall. The amount of bills offering has been very limited, but the decline which has taken place is less due to this than the comparatively successful result of the new loan yesterday. A very general feeling prevailed that Government might fix their minimum at a price which would only have admitted of a much smaller amount being subscribed and the balance, it was thought, would then be covered in London, the Council drawings being of course diminished to a corresponding extent. As the position now stands, however, the impression is that the 10 million loan, if sanctioned by Parliament, will only be used to the extent necessary to obtain an average of 1s. 7d. per rupee for Council drafts during the year, in which event there is, of course, room for a decline of something like ¼d. per rupee during the slack season. Closing quotations are :—

Bank Bills, on demand	1s. 7⅛ to 5-16d.	per Re.
Do. 6 months' sight...	1s. 7⅛ to 9-16d.	„
Credits, 3 „ „	..1s. 7¾d.	„
Documents, 3 „ „	...1s. 7 19-32d.	„
France 3 „ „	...2·05.	„

Gold is quite nominal at Rs. 19-10-6 per tola, nothing whatever having been done for export.

On Calcutta the quotation for demand drafts is par to 1-16 per cent premium and for 60 days' sight ⅛ to ¼ per cent discount.

Government Paper.—As regards the New Loan we have not heard anything to supersede Reuter's telegrams which we published this morning, giving the allotted at Rs. 4,05,45,000, the average rate of allotment being Rs. 94⅔. This is fully as good a result as was generally anticipated, and Government, we think, may be congratulated on a comparatively favourable operation. In round figures they are borrowing at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum, and although this looks a high charge when placed against the operations of previous years, the altered state of the surroundings must be taken into account—especially the serious depreciation in Silver—when we estimate the apparent depreciation of the credit of the country. Nothing is known yet as to the course Government will pursue with the unallotted balance of 95 lakhs. Should they decide on placing it with private buyers they would probably experience no difficulty in doing so at, say, Rs. 95, and the effect of such a course on the Market could scarcely fail to be a rise in prices for Government Paper, but if, on the other hand, the balance is held over for an indefinite time the Market will remain in an unsettled state. Business is reported to have been done in the new loan here to-day at Rs. 95, and for the old loans quotations are Rs. 91½ to ¾ for Fours, and Rs. 96¼ for Fours-and-a-half. From Calcutta rates come Rs. 91½ and Rs. 96¼ respectively.

The Share Market continues very quiet with only a very small actual business passing. Bank of Bombays are quoted ½ per cent. higher at Rs. 651½. Land Companies are unchanged, and in Press Companies we have only to notice an advance of Rs. 5 in Berars and Mofussils. Spinning and Weaving Companies are practically unaltered, the only movements being an advance of Rs. 2½ in Great Eastern and Oriental, and Rs. 5 in Manockjee Petit and Morarjee Goculdas. Bombay-Burma Trading Co.'s shares have recovered Rs. 15 of yesterday's decline.

Cotton.—Extreme quietness has prevailed throughout the day; very little business has been done for export, and rates for all practical purposes are unchanged, although if anything the turn is in buyers' favour. The receipts here yesterday were large, 12,352 bales, making a total of 32,272 bales for the five days. Quotations are :—

Good Ginned Broach	.....Rs. 260	per candy.
Good Omra,	..... „ 241	„
F.G.F. do	..... „ 236	„
G.F. do	..... „ 224	„
Good Dhollera	..... „ 243	„
F.G.F. do	..... „ 237	„
G.F. do	..... „ 233	„

Seeds continue firm and unaltered.

Freights are steady but practically unchanged. For Liverpool by steam we quote 23s. 9d. to 25s., by sail 12s. 6d. by wooden and 15s. by iron ships. For Havre about 900 tons cargo are reported to have been booked at 27s. 6d. For the Mediterranean ports quotations are unchanged.

Piece Goods continue very firm with, if anything, a hardening tendency. A very steady demand prevails in the bazaar and clearances are on a somewhat larger scale than they were last week. Grey Shirtings, 39-inch, continues to be most in demand.

Coals are scarcely so strong as they were, and both for near and distant cargoes buyers seem disposed to hold off.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Bank.	No. of Shares.	Nomi. Value p. sh.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates per Share.
		Rs.	Rs.	p. a.	
Agra Bank	100,000	100	all	6 p. ct	120
Bank of Bengal	40,000	500	all	4 do	720
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	2 do	651½
Bank of Madras.....	60,000	500	all	3 do	650
National Bank of India.	37,330	£25 £12-10	6 do		19

LAND COMPANIES.

Colaba Land Co. (New.)	4,000	3,000	all	15 p.a*	795
Freru Land and Pier Co. Limited	7,500	150	all	4 p. a.	109
Maragon Land	1,750	2,000	1,000	20 p. a.	300
Bori Canning Land Company, Limited ...	6,000	1,400	all	15 p. a.	207½

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock.....	..	£20 218· 3·0	5 p. ct		305
Do. New £20 Shares,...	..	£20 130·14·6	do		26
Ditto	..	£20 65· 7·3	do		72
Ditto	..	£20 21·13·1	do		32
B. B. and C. I. Ry. Co.	..	£100	1,000	do	1,100
Do. New Shares.	..	£13 10·6·15	do		250

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Albert Mills	400	2,000	1,700	—	nominal
Alexandra S. and W. Co.	2,250	415	all	25 p.a.	nominal
Alfred Mills Co.	250	3,000	1,500	50 p.a.	800
Allianc Spinning	500	2,500	all	30 p. a.	1,125
Anglo-Indian S. and W. Company	80,000	10	10	2 p. ct	55
Bhownagar M. and F. Company	300	2,000		40 p. a.	600
Bombay United.....	900	1,000	all	35 p.a*	675
Bombay Hemp and Jute Mill Company.....	2,000	300	all	15 p.a*	27½
Broach Mills	1,200	150	all	10 p.a*	nominal
Colaba S. and W. Co. ..	900	1,000	all	25 p.a*	nominal
Coorla S. and W. Co. ..	1,000	1,000	all	30 p.a*	610
Central India S. and W. Company	2,500	500	all	30 p. a.	550
Dharumsey Spinning ..	3,000	2,000	all	35 p.a*	360
Empress S. and W. Co..	700	500	all	..	350
Fleming S. and W. Co..	3,750	500	all	40 p.a*	nominal
Great Eastern.....	1,400	1,000	all	20 p.a*	742½
Hindustan S. and W. Co.	875	1,000	all	30 p.a.	710
Hydrabad S. and W. Co	700	1,000	1,000	..	475
Jewraj Balloo Mills	750	1,000	all	35 p.a*	565
Khandelah Spinning ..	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.a*	800
K. Manockjee S. & W. Co.	1,000	1,000	all	50 p.a*	530
Madras Spinning	300	1,250	all	Nil	200
Madras U. Spinning....	425	1,000	all	50 p.a*	1,090
Manchester & Bombay S. and W. Co.	30,000	50	50	..	5
Mandvie S. and W. Co...	1,200	500	all	25p.a*	nominal
Manockjee Petit's.....	2,500	1,000	all	40p.a*	1,055
Morarjee Spinning	1,043	1,000	all	30 p.a*	830
Mastgon S. and W. Co....	2,000	5,000	..	..	160
National S. and W. Co. of India.....	950	1,000	all	30 p. a.	675
Nerad S. and W. Co....	400	1,000	all	..	nominal
Nicol Press Manufacturing Co., Ld.....	600	2,000	all	..	do.
Nursey S. and W. Co....	2,500	500	all	10 p.a*	do.
Oriental	1,000	625	all	25 p.a*	552½
Prince of Wales Spinning	600	1,250	all	75	175
Ramoon S. & W. Co....	1,500	1,000	all	25 p.a.	500
Soondercbas Spinning ..	680	1,000	all	75 p.a.	475
Do do. ½ Share..	500	1,000	250	125 p.a.	120
Shalapore S. and W. Co.	500	1,000	all	20 p.a.	650
Victoria Mills	550	1,000	all	25 p.a.	480

* Per Share for the half-year.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

The barque James Edward, 1,089 tons, Captain J. T. Ellis, will sail to-day for Elephant Point, in ballast.

The s. s. Pearl, 366 tons, Captain H. Klee, sailed yesterday for Coast and Cutch, with a general cargo and 191 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. Chilka, 1,522 tons, Captain T. P. Nailer, sailed yesterday for Malabar Coast and Rangoon, with a general cargo.

The s. s. Nagotna, 214 tons, Captain J. Raffin, arrived in harbour yesterday from Galle, 5th May. She put back to Galle whilst on a voyage to the Mauritius through stress of weather.

ARRIVALS.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
13	Nagotna (s).....	Raffin	Galle, May 13.

DEPARTURES.

May.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
13	Chilka (s)	Nailer	Rangoon.
	Pearl(s).....	Klee	Coast and Cutch.
	Iris	Evans	Elephant Point.

The barque James Edward, Ellis, to Elephant Point, obtained her port clearance yesterday.

The steamer Calder, to P. Gulf via Kurrachee, was entered for loading yesterday.

DAILY IMPORTS.—May 13.

From Liverpool.

Rydal Hall s—40 cases yellow metal sheets, Killick Nixon and Co ; 3 casks hardware and 1 cask iron tip nails, Ismailjee Esoofbhoy.

Clan Ronald s—17 packages hardware, Noorbhoy Chandabhoy.

From London.

Manilla s—160 bales straw board, Ebram Budroodin.

Benledi s—6 cases pale sherry and 6 cases palo brandy, H F Soares and Co ; 4 packages earthenware, Hajee Sayjee ; 3 crates cheese and 30 cases oilmanstores, Goolamally Jeewanjee and Co.

Wilton s—59 cases old tom and 50 cases whiskey, Dhunjeebhoy Cowasjee ; 7 cases cotton ball thread, Bhaimeya Ebrahim.

Teheran s—60 casks ale, Cutler, Palmer and Co ; 12 cases spirit and wine, Bomanjee Manockjee Dunbhakoy.

From Genoa.

Arabia s—100 cases claret, Sorabjee Hormusjee.

Assiria s—113 boxes brandy, Nowrojee Ardaseer and Sons.

From Bordeaux.

Assiria s—50 cases brandy, Cowasjee Mehta and Co.

DAILY EXPORTS.—May 13.

For Liverpool.

Raphael, s—10 bales hides and 2 bales skins, Mahamedbhoy Abdoola and Co ; 200 bales cotton, E Spinner and Co.

Dumfrieshire—1,950 cwts linseed, 128½ cwts rapeseed and 175 bales cotton, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

Abercane—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Lady Lycett s—25 cwts nux vomica and 225 cwts myrabollams, Pestonjee Keval ; 100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 92 bales cotton, Mussookram Motilall ; 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co ; 22 bales wool, Candass Dharamdass.

Rydal Hall s—46 bales wool, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 35 bales wool, Abdoolrehman Ahmed ; 32 bales wool, Heeranund Khedoss ; 5 bales cotton, Wadiace and Co ; 50 bales cotton, W and A Graham and Co ; 20 bales wool, Cursondass Mahadewdass.

Henrietta s—2,000 cwts linseed, 1,000 cwts rapeseed and 1,000 cwts myrabollams, W and A Graham and Co ; 127½ cwts myrabollams, Goculdass Jaithanee.

Anglia s—1,000 cwts myrabollams, Ralli Brothers ; 100 bales cotton, Lyon and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 200 bales cotton, Thos. H Moore and Co ; 150 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Abercane—300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co.

Shakespeare—4,000 cwts bones, Ewart, Latham and Co ; 450 cwts rapeseed, Ritchie, Steuart and Co ; 50 bales rags, Bhoja Lalljee ; 50 bales cotton, Nusserwanjee Manuckjee and Co ; 50 bales cotton, Finlay, Muir and Co.

For London.

Surat s—2 cases shawls, Rambhoy Gianchund ; 123 packages ginger and 9 packages coffee, P and O S N Co ; 10 cwts Isarli, Varana, Triomance ; 23 cwts nutmegs, Cowasjee Huckimjee ; 8 bales hides, Laduck Rahim ; 50 cwts D horns and 42 cwts cusos roots, Dawoodbhoy Hassom ; 41 cwts cuttle shells, Mamuk Luckmansee.

Coldstream—65 cwts B horns, Abdool Russool Abedin.

For Havre.

Elcano—1,000 bales cotton, George, Lockhart and Co ; 200 bales cotton, F Sauquet and Co.

For Trieste.

Achille s—250 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co ; 200 bales cotton, B and A Hormusjee.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY COLABA.

Bombay, 12th May 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 6 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·782
Temperature of the Air	84·3
Wet Bulb Thermometer	78·8
Dew Point	76·9
Relative humidity of Air	789
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded =8).	0·2
Maximum temperature of sun (read at 6 a.m.) ...	94·1
Minimum do. do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	79·1
General Direction of Wind .....NNW, N, NNE, N, NE, NW,	NNW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours.....	401.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—May 12.

Cole, 2nd Lieut, 17th Regt, on leave, from Belgaum.

May 13.

Inglefield, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Kirkee.

Myles, Capt, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Field Force.

Heyland, Lieut, R A, on leave, from Deesa.

Connor, Captain, Staff Corps, on sick leave, from Erinpore.

DEPARTURES.—May 12.

Cole, 2nd Lieut, 17th Regt, on leave, to Nasirabad.

May 13.

Griffith, Major, 18th Bombay N I, on duty, to Poona.

Inglefield, Lieut, R A, on leave, to Kirkee.

Heyland, Lieut, R A, on leave, to Kirkee.

CENTRAL PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*Central Provinces Gazette*, May 10.)

Surgeon-Major P Cullen, Civil Surgeon, Nimar, having obtained six months' furlough on private affairs, fourteen days' subsidiary leave is granted to him.

Surgeon T Mayne, Civil Surgeon, Narsinghpur, is temporarily transferred to Nimar to relieve Surgeon Major Cullen.

The services of Captain S W Jenner, R E, Executive Engineer, are replaced at disposal of the Military Works Branch, P W Department.

In continuation of the leave to Mr Inspector Ward, he is granted a further extension of leave for three months.

NORTH-WESTERN PROVINCES ORDERS.

(*North-Western Provinces Gazette*, May 10.)

Captain E P Maltby, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, to be an Assistant Commissioner, 2nd grade, and to be posted to the Bara Banki district.

Captin J S F Mackenzie, whose services have been placed at the disposal of this Government by the Government of India, to be an Assistant Commissioner, 3rd grade, and to be posted to the Hardoi district.

Surgeon B Franklin, Superintendent, Central and District Jails, Lucknow, to officiate as Civil Surgeon, 1st class, Lucknow.

Mr R H MacLeod, Assistant Magistrate, Benares, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class.

Captain E P Maltby, Assistant Commissioner, Bara Banki, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class.

Captain J S F Mackenzie, Assistant Commissioner, Hardoi, to be a Magistrate of the 1st class.

The services of Mr D M Smeaton, Settlement Officer, Moradabad, are placed at the disposal of the Government of India, in the Department of Revenue, Agriculture, and Commerce.

Mr O Greig, Assistant Conservator of Forests, six months' leave on private affairs.

Mr Ryland leave for three months is granted to Mr C W E Henslowe, Executive Engineer, Muttra-Hathras and Muttra-Achneyra Provincial Railway Division.

Mr J Sheldon, Assistant Engineer, is posted to the charge of the Muttra-Hathras and Muttra-Achneyra Railway Division during the absence of Mr Henslowe on leave.

Mr J Sheldon, Executive Engineer, Kasganj Division, Lower Ganges Canal, is granted five months and five days' special leave.

THE BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

BY LIEUT. COL. W. S. HEWETT, COMMANDANT, B. V. R.

Bombay, 13th May 1879.

1 No 932—Vol J M Lafrenais having joined is taken on the strength of the Regiment, and posted to letter D Company.

2 The range at Colaba being required by the Royal Artillery for a short time, practice by the Volunteers on Tuesdays and Fridays will be discontinued until further orders.

By Order
F. STOKES, Captain and
Adjutant, B. V. R.

CALENDAR FOR MAY 1879.

PHASES OF THE MOON.

New Moon.....21st, 10h. 21·7 m. a.m.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
Wed. 14	.....	5 28	6 24	{ 6 2 m { 6 25 a	0 4 m 11 53 m
Th. 15	.....	5 28	6 25	{ 7 18 m { 7 26 a	1 9 m 1 2 a
Fri. 16	.....	5 27	6 25	{ 8 24 m { 8 18 a	2 2 m 2 19 a
Sat. 17	.....	5 27	6 26	{ 9 18 m { 9 1 a	12 47 m 3 13 a
Sun. 18	Rogation Sunday.	5 26	6 26	{ 9 59 m { 9 40 a	3 24 m 3 56 a
Mon. 19	.....	5 26	6 26	{ 10 38 m { 10 16 a	4 9 m 4 37 a
Tues. 20	.....	5 26	6 27	{ 11 14 m { 10 47 a	5 33 m 5 12 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

BIRTHS.

PINSON—May 13th, at Byculla Railway Station, the wife of Mr. A. R. W. Pinson, G. I. P. Railway, of a daughter.

ROSE—May 11th, at Aurungabad, Deccan, the wife of Frank Rose, Hyderabad Public Works Department, of a son.

DEATH.

O'CONNOR—May 11th, at Bombay, of heat apoplexy, Charles James O'Connor, Civil Engineer, aged 39 years leaving a wife and son to mourn his irreparable loss. (Australian and English papers please copy.)

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

DEATHS.

HECQUET—May 7th, at Gya, Marie Francoise Josephine Angelie, the infant daughter of M. S. N. Hecquet, aged 16 days.

THWAITES—May 1st, at Dera Ismail Khan, Ethel Blanche, youngest child of the Rev. W. Thwaites, C. M. S., aged 10 months.

In the Press, and will shortly be published.

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Sea Customs Act 1878—With Government Resolutions, dated 3rd February and 8th March 1879, regarding the immediate discharge of cargo, and of dutiable articles imported into India by Letter Post.

Customs Tariff Act, 1875—With Notes, Notifications, and exemptions of articles from Customs duties, which came into force from the 1st April 1879.

The Indian Arms Act, 1878—With revised Rules and Notifications made by the Governor-General in Council on the 6th March 1879.

The Opium Act, 1878—With Rules and Notification made by the Governor-General in Council on the 30th March 1878.

The Bombay Salt Act, 1873—With Notification regarding Shipments of Salt to Calcutta.

The Salt Act, 1877.

The Stamp Act, 1879—With Notification and Rules made by the Governor General in Council on the 19th April 1879.

The Indian Ports Act, 1875.

The Native Passenger Ships Act, 1876.

The Abkari Act, 1878—With Rules and Notifications.

Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, 1864—With Rules and Regulations made by the Governor in Council for the guidance of Shipwright and Engineer Surveyors, &c.

The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, 1873.

The Bombay Port Trust Act, 1879,

LIMITS AND RULES OF THE PORT OF BOMBAY.

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The Bombay Gazette

WEDNESDAY, MAY 14, 1879.

The Government of India by the orders issued to all departments and to all local Governments seem to have at last wakened up to the fact that the present financial condition of India is one of the gravest questions of the day. We do not agree with Mr. Hyndman and his school that India is a poor country on the verge of bankruptcy, but we are of opinion that it is a country which, in a great measure, is prevented from growing rich on account of the expensive bureaucracy which governs it. If we wish to bring the finances of India into a healthy condition we must reduce the cost of Government. This cannot be done by dismissing one or two wretched puttawallahs on Rs. 8 a month, but it might be done by a revision of the salaries of the great ones of the earth. At present India is handed over to the Indian Civil Service just as the English army belonged to the officers and not to the nation before the abolition of purchase. The salaries of the Civil Servants were fixed high for the practical but immoral reason of preventing them from taking bribes. Now that we have grown so much better than our forefathers, this reason no longer exists. Again, we must remember that coming to India meant in the old days a life-long exile. It now means frequent pleasant visits to England through the Continent. It must also be remembered that the work of an Indian civilian is about the most pleasant in the world. To him is given at an early age power, responsibility, and fine opportunities of displaying his administrative talents. We are told that if the pay was reduced good men would not compete. Those who make this silly observation are, we are bound to say, very young civilians who have not known how hard it is to earn bread nowadays in England. These men labour under the painful delusion that by coming to India they have deprived the mother country of a certain number of Primates and Lord Chancellors. The fact being that, if they had stayed at home they would most probably have gone to one of the Universities, taken a degree, and spent their lives in the country as curates or assistant masters in local seminaries. Two or three perhaps might have gained Fellowships and so have been able to go to the Bar. Without private means to tide over the wearisome years of waiting for briefs, it is an insane act for a man to enter the legal profession at home. What attracts men to India is the poetry of monthly pay. It is the certainty of getting a competency and not the distant prospect of a great prize which induces men to leave England. It would, of course, be unjust to interfere with vested interests, but now that the finances of India imperatively demand it, we see no reason why there should not be a revision of the emoluments of the higher offices. A civilian after eighteen years' service becomes Collector on a salary of Rs. 2,500 per mensem. A General commanding a division after thirty years' service gets the same amount. Two thousand five hundred rupees every month is a large sum to pay a man. We are told that a Collector has his position to keep up, but in the present day high officials think that their high pay is given them to save for their retirement in England, and it is not meant to be spent in this country. If before the next competition for the Indian Civil Service it was announced that the men would begin on Rs. 500 a month and rise to the important position of Collector on Rs. 1,800 per mensem, we do not think there would be any diminution either in the quality or number of the candidates. The Collectors in the non-regulation provinces do not think themselves badly paid when they draw Rs. 1,500 per mensem. The truth is that Rs. 1,800 per mensem is very handsome pay. A man can live on it in an up-country station in first-rate style and save a certain amount of money for his old age. We must also remember that a civilian has the satisfactory pension of £1,000 per annum to look forward to. We would also make a corresponding reduction in the pay of the Sessions Judges. Would any man think his lot a hard one if after eighteen years' service he became the Judge of Poona or Satara, on the modest sum of Rs. 1,800 per mensem. We would fix this sum as the standard pay for the heads of all departments, military and civil. By this reduction we have calculated that over £20,000 per annum would be saved to the State in the Bombay Presidency alone. This saving in the whole of India would amount to a very large sum. We do not think it would be wise to make any reduction in the salary of the High Court Judges, for, as a rule, a successful barrister, both in England and India, sacrifices money for position when he accepts a seat on the bench. But there are many situations attached to the High Court like barnacles to a ship which might have their emoluments considerably reduced. In fact, we do not think that the State would suffer any vital injury if these posts were entirely abolished. There is no absolute reason why a young and briefless barrister should have an annuity of £2,000 per annum because he happens to have influential relatives. With regard to jobs, we hold the belief that as it was in the beginning is now and ever shall be, but we consider the best way to minimise the evil is to abolish sinecures.

No one will deny that a great want of the Indian people is education, and a large sum can be usefully spent on this object. But in spending money on education Government ought to consider not only the requirements of the people but the state of the Imperial finances. The charge upon the Indian revenues for education was £730,013 in 1876-77. We do not think any saving could be made in the cost of primary education, but a considerable reduction might be made in the cost of higher education. We see no reason why the ryots' money should be expended in teaching a Brahmin clique to be discontented with our rule. The medical expenditure amounted to £596,887 in 1876-77. In this department we feel certain considerable reduction might be made without any injury to the public. No one who has lived in a large military station can help being appaled by the number of Surgeon-Majors and Surgeon-Generals that are to be found in it. The revenue of £794,328 from the Post Office requires an expenditure of £859,783 to obtain it. The Post Office is the most paying department in England, and we see no reason why by prudent and economic management it should not be made at least to pay its way in India. One of the items of expenditure in the Indian accounts is stationery and printing, which cost £443,776 in 1876-77, and it does not require much official experience to be aware of the shameful waste that takes place in the former of these accounts. The analysis of paltry meanness would form an interesting chapter in an ethical work. It is strange that a man who would revolt at the idea of picking a pocket sees no harm in robbing Government by writing a private note on Government paper. There are a large class of people who unfortunately cannot be convinced of the fact that to cheat a Government is as great a crime as to cheat a private individual. A great saving might be made in the matter of Government printing. For instance, half the matter which now pours forth from the Government presses all over India might be suppressed and there can be no doubt that the multiplication of reports and *Gazettes* have been of late years carried to a ludicrous extent.

We published the other day some temperate and able suggestions for retrenchment in the cost of Indian administration by Mr. Chapman who was for many years our Chief Secretary. The military expenditure is the great bugbear of Indian finance. In a time of peace the cost of the army to India is upwards of £17,000,000 a year or upwards of 45 per cent. of her entire revenue. Mr. Chapman writes :—"I am inclined "to think India might with advantage be redistri- "buted into military circles with separate *corps* "*d'armée*, the whole being placed under the "orders of one Commander-in-Chief directly "responsible to the Government of India. "The savings that would be effected by "the abolition of those positively useless "adjuncts to the Governments of Madras and "Bombay—the Military Secretariats—by the "abolition of the appointments of the two Com- "manders-in-Chief as members of Council and by "the concentration of the existing separate head- "quarter establishments, of the offices of the "Adjutant and Quarter-Master-General, the "Commissariat and the Pay Departments would "be something very considerable." There is nothing original in this suggestion. General Sir Henry Durand, when military member of the Viceroy's Council, wrote so long ago as May 1869 as follows :—"I would propose but "one Commander-in-Chief, and that the com- "mands of the Madras and Bombay armies be "merged in that command. The Madras and "Bombay forces are in reality not more than "each a weak *corps d'armée*, and in no other army "in the world would seperate Commanders-in- "Chief be assigned to such forces." He goes on to say in the same masterly Minute that "altogether, therefore, the reductions of the two minor Commands-in-Chief and of their appendant Adjutant and Quarter-Master-Generals would result in a saving of about £37,000 per annum" Lord Sandhurst, no mean authority, agreed with Sir Henry Durand as to the waste and folly of the three separate Commands-in-Chief. We have not space to exhaustively discuss Mr. Chapman's other suggestions. We do not agree with him in his proposal to substitute native agency for covenanted civilians. We are the rulers of India not solely because we are the conquerors, but because we are better administrators than the natives of the land. Before the natives can share in the government of their country they must first acquire official integrity and virtue. But if English officials wish to continue the chief administrators of India they must be content to allow the extravagant salaries which are now enjoyed to be considerably curtailed. If not the state of Indian finance may demand that native agency be most employed solely because it is cheaper. Englishmen have begun to take a new interest in India and the day will come when Parliament will insist that it shall be governed prudently and economically.

The correspondence between Major General Roberts and the Quarter-Master-General of the Army, which will be found published elsewhere, will be read with interest. The General's explanations regarding the incidents referred to will, we think, be generally accepted as quite satisfactory, and all will concur with the Commander-in-Chief in considering "General Roberts "to have been fully justified in acting as he "did." At the same time it is also clear that the Special Correspondent of the *Standard* who got into trouble about these matters only telegraphed what were strictly facts, and facts also, that it is now plain did require some explanation. It may be that he gave too high a colouring to his story, but still that that story itself was in the main correct is now quite evident. Surely it would have been better if Mr. McPherson had been put in possession of the explanation now vouchsafed in the first instance. We can hardly believe that if he had, that it would have been necessary for Mr. Anderson to have asked those questions in the House that have had the good effect of eliciting this correspondence, but probably General Roberts' inimical feeling towards independent Press correspondents in general, and Mr. McPherson in particular stood in the way. The papers in question, of course, do not affect the main charge that was brought against the General that he attempted to muzzle the Press. Neither do they treat of the other question which was brought up in Parliament—that which referred to the employment of staff officers as newspaper correspondents.

GENERAL ROBERTS'S OPERATIONS.

Simla, 15th April 1879.

From Colonel C. C. Johnson, Officiating Quartermaster General in India, to Colonel H. K. Burne, C.B., Secy. to the Govt. of India, Military Dept.

The accompanying letter, with its enclosures, from Major-General F. S. Roberts, C.B., V.C., Commanding the Kurram Field Force, I am desired by the Commander-in-Chief in India to forward for the information of Government ; and, in doing so, to state His Excellency's opinion that, as regards the persons who were killed and wounded in their attempt to escape, the guard had no alternative but to act as they did when they found the rises of the sentries were being seized, and the men they were placed to charge of actually escaping.

2. The papers attached show that as soon as the attack on the camp was repulsed, every attention was paid to the wounded, and in fact that they were treated with every consideration and kindness.

3. With regard to the other points, His Excellency considers that Major-General Roberts was fully justified in acting as he did.

Camp Peiwar, 1st April 1879.

From Major-General F. S. Roberts, C.B., V.C., Commanding Kurram Field Force, to Colonel C. C. Johnson, Officiating Quartermaster General in India.

I have read in the London *Times* of Tuesday, February 18th, a report of the Parliamentary debates of the previous evening, during which Mr. Anderson asked the Under-Secretary of State for India regarding the truth of certain newspaper reports which had been published about my proceedings in Khost on the 7th and 8th January. I beg the favour of being permitted to state, for the satisfaction of His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief and of the Government of India, what really occurred on that occasion.

2. Mr. Anderson quotes newspaper accounts to the following effect :—

(*a*) That I caused "numerous villages" to be "looted" and burnt.

(*b*) That before the cavalry charged the enemy, I ordered them to take no prisoners.

(*c*) That "some 90 prisoners" who had been taken were tied together by ropes ; that on their making some attempt to escape, they were set upon, and many of them were slaughtered "in their bonds" ; and that "the dead, the living, the dying, and the wounded were still tied together, and all were lying huddled up in one confused mass of bodies."

3. That first statement,—that I caused numerous villages to be looted and burned,—is correct. The exact number so treated was eleven ; and I considered their punishment in this manner both deserved and necessary for the following reasons.

4. In paragraph 15 of my despatch to you, dated Camp Matun, 10th January 1879, I reported that Mahomed Akram Khan, the late Afghan Governor of Khost, had informed me on the 6th January that "large numbers of Mangals were assembling, and that they were being joined by some of the inhabitants of the Khost valley, and that it was very probable our camp would be attacked that night."

5. In paragraph 17 of the same despatch I wrote as follows :—

"I therefore sent for the *maliks* of the neighbouring villages, and requested the Political Officer, Colonel Waterfield, to address '*parwanas*' to them, to the effect that, if our camp was attacked, summary and severe retribution would be exacted from all who had given admittance to Mangals or other persons having hostile intentions towards us."

6. On the morning of the 7th January I received intelligence [paragraph 18 of despatch] "that considerable numbers of Mangals and other hillmen were present in the valley, in consequence of which I sent over a party of cavalry to endeavour to ascertain the real position of affairs [paragraph 19], who were fired upon before they had ridden two miles from our camp."

7. My despatch continued as follows :—

"Soon after the first shots, it became clear that the enemy, numbering certainly several thousands, had collected round three sides of our camp [paragraph 20]. It was ev

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

[PUBLIC PRESS MESSAGE.]

THE NEGOTIATIONS WITH THE AMIR.

SIMLA, MAY 13.

Frequent interviews are taking place between the political officers and the Amir and Ministers, and negotiations are proceeding much as might be expected under the circumstances. It is, of course, impossible that important issues and details of permanent arrangements can be settled without prolonged discussion and consultation.

AN ATTACK ON CONVOYS.

SIMLA, MAY 13.

It is reported from Lundi Kotal, that on the 11th at noon, marauders, about three hundred in number, and supposed to be Marjan Kheyls, attacked the convoys half way between Lundi Kotal and Daka, but they were driven off by an escort and troops from Haft Char. Three cartmen were wounded, two severely, who will probably die. Subsequently, on hearing firing, a company of Sappers who were building a fort in the Pass at Torkhan, and a company of the 25th Foot from Lundi Khana, who were stationed there as escort to the Sappers, followed up the marauders, inflicting on them a loss of five killed and two wounded. There was no casualty amongst the troops, who retired to their posts, arriving a little after sunset. The enemy did not follow them up.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

MR. DILLWYN'S MOTION.

LONDON, MAY 13.

In the House of Commons last night, Mr. Jenkins gave notice of a resolution urging that Royal prerogatives be more strictly limited and defined. Mr. Dillwyn being unwilling to censure the Crown, gave notice of the withdrawal of his own motion, and said he would accept the resolution of Mr. Jenkins.

Sir Michael Hicks-Beach, Colonial Secretary, made a statement that the camp of the Boers had been broken up on the 18th April, and that they had dispersed quietly.

STEAMER MOVEMENT.

LISBON, MAY 12.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Chyebassa, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left the bay before yesterday.

LONDON, MAY 12.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed dull. Surats firm.

The London Cotton Market has been steady.
Fair Dhollera 5¼
The Manchester Market has been firm.
Exchange on India, 60 days' sight .. 1-7₁₆
4 per cent. Rupee Paper 73
4½ per cent. do. 78
3 per cent. Consols for account 98⅜
5 per cent. French Rente, 1872 ..... 114½
Bar Silver 50½
Oriental Bank shares £19
Chartered do. £18
Do. Mercantile Bank shares £18-10
Hongkong and Shanghai £32
Departure—King Arthur.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, MAY 13, 11-15 A.M.

French Mail steamer Meinam from Calcutta arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS.—MAY 13.

CARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather fine, wind N. W. 4; thermometer 29·876; barometer 89·9.

MANGALORE, 12th 4 p.m.—Weather cloudy, wind N.E., N. W.

TUTICORIN, 2-55 p.m.—Weather fair, wind S. E., thermometer 88; barometer 29·85.

VINGORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather clear, wind W. strong; thermometer 89.

RATES OF EXCHANGE ON LONDON.

Bank Bills on demand			...1s. 7⅛ to 5-16d.	per Re.
Do.	6 months' sight		...1s. 7⅛ to 9-16d.	,,
Credits,	8	,, ,,	...1s. 7⅛d.	,,
Documents,	3	,, ,,	...1s. 7 19-32d.	,,
France	3	,, ,,	...2·05.	,,

THE Secretary of State has sanctioned the railway from Bangalore to Mysore.

MAJOR MOCKLER, Political Agent at Gwadar, is going on leave.

LIEUTENANT EYRE, of the 5th Punjab Native Infantry, has been appointed to the British Burma Commission.

AN arrangement has been entered into between the Australian Colonies and the Eastern Extension, Australia and China Telegraph Company, for duplicating telegraph communication with those colonies. One of the conditions of this arrangement is a considerable reduction of charge on Government and Press messages passing over the system.

IT has been represented to the Secretary of State that there is no "receiver of wrecks" at Aden, and the suggestion by Lloyd's agent for the appointment of such official has been referred to the Indian Government. In connection with this proposal the Secretary of State suggests the advisability of inserting into the Merchants' Shipping Bill, recently under the consideration of the Legislative Council, provisions for the appointment of receivers of wreck similar to those contained in the Imperial Merchant Shipping Act of 1854.

On the recommendation of the Bombay Government the Secretary of State has approved of the retention of the Hon'ble Colonel W. C. Anderson's services in the offices of the Survey and Settlement Commissioner Northern and Southern Division, for a further period of six months from the 6th February.

IN connection with the recent outbreak of cholera at the Hurdwar fair, and Indian fairs in general, the following remarks, taken from a memorandum by the Army Sanitary Commission on the Sanitary Report of the Central Provinces for 1877, are of considerable interest. The result of the sanitary precautions adopted at Ramtek fair is very encouraging as to the effects of such measures on local health. The following is the extract :—"There is, however, one fact which is worth any amount of speculative discussion as showing how cholera arises, and how it may be abated. It is as follows :—In our remarks on the Central Provinces Report for 1876 we pointed out the want of any account of the sanitary state of the locality where Ramtek fair was held. It was simply assumed that somehow cholera had broken out there, and spread to other villages. In the present Report we are informed that the 'conservancy was bad,' the ground about the town was 'very foul,' sweepings and filth were kept in many enclosures, and compounds, and in the narrow lanes. Water tanks were polluted with surface washings, and about a mile from the town 'an immense heap of ordure had been thrown on the surface of the ground and left uncovered.' In such a state of matters 175,000 people attended the fair, and as might have been expected, cholera broke out among them. Next year sanitary proceedings were adopted and their results are thus described in the present report :—

"The Ramtek fair being an annual one, it became necessary to adopt precautions against such lamentable results as followed the assemblage of 1876. The water supply, therefore, engaged attention, the tank in which the people bathe is considered sacred, and notwithstanding that the water was described by the Deputy Commissioner as 'stinking,' still the people drank it in preference to going a short way to wells for a purer supply. Large new wells were therefore constructed at convenient spots during the subsequent dry weather, and some time previous to the opening of the fair in 1877 I visited the place in company with the District Superintendent of Police, when efficient conservancy and other sanitary arrangements were agreed upon and subsequently carried out ; the whole were personally supervised by the District Superintendent whilst the fair lasted, and happily there was no reappearance of the disease.

"We may recall the fact as pointed out by us in the memorandum on the report on these Provinces for 1876, that the outbreak of cholera at Ramtek Fair in that year dealt with the attack rather as an instance of the spread of cholera by contagion, while no account was taken of the local sanitary abominations which were removed before the next fair. The practical result of this experience, it may be suggested, is simply that whether an officer considers himself justified in attributing the spread of cholera to contagion or not, he must never in the discharge of his duty to the people be turned aside by his opinion from pursuing real practical reforms with vigor, otherwise his theory may become a direct cause of loss of life. The experience of sanitary measures at this fair has been the same as in other parts of India and in Europe, and proves that outbreaks of disease may be prevented by sanitary regulations, such as for surface cleansing and providing against the use of impure water. Sanitary measures, however, cannot be taken once for all and then be left to chance, as the work to be of any avail must be done again and again. This is especially a requirement at Indian fairs and pilgrimages."

CATTLE DISEASE of a bad type has broken out among the Government cattle at the breeding farm at Hoonsoor in the Mysore territory.

BINDA PERSHAD, a pleader of the courts subordinate to the High Court, N.-W. P., has just been sentenced by Mr. Parker, the Judicial Assistant at Delhi, to two years' imprisonment and a fine of Rs. 1,000 for dishonestly receiving a Government Promissory Note for Rs. 500, which was stolen from Mr. Sircar, Executive Engineer, and making or causing to be made on it a false endorsement of transfer.

A VERY serious case is reported to have been detected regarding the forgery of Government court fee stamps at Lucknow. It appears that a gambler in Calcutta made over two stamps of the value of Rs. 100 each to another, stating that he would receive Rs. 70 for each if he carried them to one Kanya Lal. Information having reached the police, Kanya Lal was taken into custody. A telegraphic message was sent the same day to one Hinga Lal, a *mohurrir* in the Lucknow Treasury, warning him to be on his guard as Kanya Lal was under arrest. The case is at present under investigation.

THE Political Superintendent of Savantvadi, under date the 25th ult., addressed the following letter to Government :—"Six flights of locusts passed through some of the villages of this State near the Ghats between the 19th and the 24th inst. They came from the north-west and passed on in an easterly direction into the Belgaum Collectorate. Each flight is reported to have been about a mile long and a quarter of a mile broad. I myself saw some of the locusts endeavouring to get down the Ghats into the Konkan, but as the wind from the west was very strong at the time, and they could not make way against it, they turned round and took an easterly course. These flights of locusts have done but little damage in this State, as most of the *rabi* crops have been reaped, and the villagers were able to drive them away from those that are still standing."

WE are credibly informed, says a Rangoon paper, that even Burmese, who have received a Public English education, devoutly believe in the recent appearance to the King of Burma of the *Thajah Min* or King of the Nats. The story goes that a venerable looking Hpongyee, whom nobody knew, asked for permission to eat a meal close to the throne. His request was acceded to, and a spread of Burmese delicacies was provided for him, to which he did ample justice. He then stood up, and assuming majestic proportions announced himself as the Thajah Min, and stated his intention to defend the King and the throne against all comers, especially the British, exhorting King Thee Baw to be bold and resolute, ending with an assurance similar to that given by the witches to Macbeth, that none born of woman would be able to harm him. This story is implicitly believed by the Burmese, who say that the British having heard of it are afraid to advance beyond Thayetmyo.

THE Trimulgherry correspondent of the *Madras Times* writes :—"The little world at Trimulgherry was considerably startled on the 8th inst. by a melancholy case of suicide having occurred in the barracks of the 1-21st Regiment. A private, named McLoughlin, who, I believe, once before at Rangoon attempted the same rash act, shot himself after mature deliberation. The deceased, a young fellow of twenty-three, formed one of a party who were out at the rifle range that very morning. On returning to barracks he seemed to be in good spirits, and appears to have indulged in liquor later on in the day. Before carrying out his design he left a note stating his intention to commit suicide, and immediately prior to pulling the trigger of the rifle, which his comrades thought he was only cleaning, he is said to have uttered the words—'Good bye, lads, I am off.' Placing the muzzle to his throat and his foot on the trigger he discharged the contents so as to shatter the blood-vessels and bones of his neck. His death was almost instantaneous. No motive for the act can be assigned even by his comrades."

THE *Pioneer*—It would seem that the present Secretary of State for India has shown much wisdom in reviving the India Law Commission in *India*, and in calling in the assistance of those skilled in the particular jurisprudence of the country. We may also allow that the judges have been well associated again with the work of legislation. Mr. Austin says—and his remarks are ever entitled to respect—" The position in which judges are placed gives them ample opportunities for marking the defects of the law ; and often enables them to offer to the legislator invaluable suggestion ; but it does not, I conceive, render them the best of legislators, nor does it fit them pre-eminently for actual legislation—I mean as engaged in their judicial function ; for out of it they are of course the very best legislators possible; if they are enlightened as well as experienced lawyers." Sir Charles Turner and Mr. West are experienced, and doubtless they are also enlightened lawyers. But with every confidence in their powers, we must not underrate the importance of the task entrusted to them. Not only are they to examine and report upon the codifying bills which have already been introduced into the Council, but they are to consider the scheme of future codification—on what subjects codification is most urgently needed, in what order these subjects should be taken up, and to what territories and classes of the population each chapter of the code should be extended as it is passed by the legislature. To this list of their future labours one more item should be added—namely, to define codification, to construct, if possible, a definition of the term, which will render self-consistent the whole of the despatches which have passed between England and India on this subject during the last quarter of a century.

THE *Madras Times*—Typhoid fever is the Royal disease of England, diphtheria is the Royal disease of Germany. The Queen of Spain also succumbed to typhoid, and Victor Emmanuel to the same, or to a fever of a similar character. Republics have no palace retainer of this kind. This is one of the prerogatives of monarchical and imperial institutions. These diseases are the outcome of civilisation to a great extent, if not altogether. Open sewers as in Madras are not so pleasant as the closed and invisible sewers of Marlborough House, but they are less dangerous in poisoning the air with the seeds of fevers such as typhoid. And diphtheria, too, is generally held to be the result of some defect in the sanitary conditions of the locality. The highest in social status are in greater danger from these malarious fevers than the poorest and roughest of the land. Royal palaces harbour the deadliest diseases, and the greatest losses by contagion have of late been sustained in imperial families. Simplicity and cleanliness when they go together are the safest modes of life, but outwardly clean may mean invisibly deadly, as England knows to her cost. Is it quite certain that *when* Madras gets her patent sewers and puts her filth out of sight and smell, she will be more healthy than she is now ? We are no advocate for filth, but the absence from sight is not always the safest for health. It will be a sad day for Madras and for the world generally when civilisation rises to such a height that we prefer to distil poison and death from our secret sewers, rather than retain more open and primitive methods of disposing of filth.

A CORRESPONDENT has sent the *Statesman* the following passage from a letter by the Rev. Luke Rivington which appeared in the March number of the *Cowley S. John's Parish Magazine*, on the future of Christianity in India :—" My own observations of India during the last few years have forced on me the observation that when India is converted, or during the process of her conversion to Christ, the Church will have to bear much sorrow and disappointment. There is a difficulty in seeing the broad issues if a thing, fearfully fostered by centuries of subtle useless disquisition,—a tendency to fix on minut-unimportant matters, a waywardness and sole fishness, a wildness of credulity, an exuborance of unchastened imagination, which must, one would fear, produce a crop of heresies only equalled by the strange history of the second century of the Christian era. The one question constantly put then is the one question invariably put now : Tell me the origin of evil, and I will be content. There is a visionary unpractical tendency, so interwoven with all the threads of Indian thought, that one can hardly hope to see anything steady, fixed, and permanently useful to the human race growing up here for many generations. Many think, and I am not surprised that they should think, that a converted India will lay at the feet of our Lord a grand contribution of elucidated mystery, and that germs of teaching lying unfolded in the Christian deposit will receive their first due expansion and development from a Christianised India. This may well be so eventually. But first, I fear, we are doomed to disappointment, if such be our eager expectation. We shall, I feer, find the tares of vain quasi-Christian speculation springing up in a hundredfold greater luxuriance than the wheat of Christian dogma." Mr. Rivington's foresight is very likely to be verified, and the more so that our Churches insist on such a multiplicity of "essentials" in matters of doctrine.

WHILE deploring our own misadventures, the *Saturday Review* thinks that a word should be said about the enemy, who as a nation had done us no harm and sought no quarrel, and who have struck these blows while guarding their country against invasion. If the Zulus have the advantage of numbers, we must remember that they have no firearms worth speaking of, and no guns. It has been said that troops cannot stand up nowadays in the open against breechloaders, even when armed themselves with the same weapons. But these gallant fellows are ready to face our arms of precision with no better weapon than a lance. Such determined bravery has seldom been shown ; and, when we remember that these men are fighting in self-defence, and in a quarrel with which they have no concern, it is impossible to withhold a feeling of admiration for them, savages and enemies though they be, while feeling, too, what splendid soldiers they would make, if enlisted on our side, for employment against any antagonist.

A DARING DACOITY.

THE following account of a daring dacoity, which was perpetrated on the other side of the harbour, has been sent to us :—"On Saturday a band of dacoits, well armed, numbering about 200 persons, made a raid on the village of Polhuspe near Panvel. They attacked the house of a wealthy man, (Gunesh Punt, who was dewan at Baroda under Khunderao) who had about a dozen ramoshis to guard the premises, and after killing some of them carried away property to the value of Rs. 75,000. Some members of the family, and many others besides, have been more or less wounded. The safety of the place is left entirely to the personal efforts of the villagers, the mamlatdar and the police force under him being too far away to render timely assistance whenever such sudden attacks are directed upon unprotected villages."

BOMBAY.

THE following programme of music will be played by the band of the 7th Royal Fusiliers at the Esplanade Bandstand this evening :—

March	Silver Wedding	Steenebrugen
Overture	Masaniello	Auber
Valse	La Bella Italia	Strauss
Quadrilles	Covent Garden	Cooto
Selection	Robert Le Diable	Meyerbeer
Galop (vocal)	Stolen Kisses	Savage

THE CASE AGAINST DR. J. CRAIG.—Yesterday, at the Girgaon Police Court, before Mr. Webb, the case against Dr. Craig for pretending to hold office as a public servant was called on again. Neither the solicitor for the prosecution nor the defence appeared. The Magistrate said he had adjourned the case in order to consider whether further evidence for the defence than what had already been called by Mr. Skipsey was needed to enable him to come to a decision. His Worship was now of opinion that it was not necessary to call any further evidence, and that he would give his decision in the case to-morrow (Thursday,) when the defendants had been bailed to appear.

WE learn that the road to Mahabaleshvar, and even Mahabaleshvar itself, are well-guarded, and that the police patrol at nights with drawn swords.

KILLED BY LIGHTNING.—It is reported that a Brahmin and his wife, while proceeding from Kalraj towards the village of Sawapur were on Friday last struck with lightning and killed. We are not in a position to state who the Brahmin was.

ASSAULT.—Abdool Curreem and two other Mahomedans were yesterday convicted by Mr. C. P. Cooper of assaulting Jooma Goolam Hoosein on the Bhendy Bazaar Road with sticks. Prisoner No. 1 was fined Rs. 100, or in default to three months' rigorous imprisonment, and the other two were fined Rs. 20 each, or in default to fourteen days' similar imprisonment.

CRIMINAL MISAPPROPRIATION.—At the Fort Police Court yesterday, a Mahomedan merchant, named Hajee Hamid Abdool Rahimon, appeared before Mr. Nana Morojee and obtained a warrant for the arrest of Moonshee Mahomed Yassein, charging him with criminal misappropriation of a sum of Rs. 1,000 belonging to complainant, alleged to have been handed to accused in order that the said amount might be delivered over to complainant's agent at Delhi.

WE are glad that the Government have at last ordered out the military into the villages near Poona, where the Ramoshi dacoits have been plundering the people for some time past. These measures ought to have been taken long ago by the Government, but their reticence has served to keep up the spirits of the dacoits. We sincerely hope we shall soon be able to announce the restoration of peace and tranquillity.

THE Poona *Observer* says plainly ; first, that Christianity has been hitherto offered to Musalmans and Hindus in vein ' secondly, that it is now so impregnated with European ideas as to be quite unsuited to them in any of its existing forms.

Christianity, as has been already suggested, appears to have been known to the Hindus at some period previous to the first inroads of the Muslims in the 10th century A. D. Clear historical proof of this may not at present be procurable. The possibility, however, being granted, the internal evidence is considerable. Whether through Asia Minor, or through Egypt, the story of the Gospel and some of its self-denying precepts must have been known to Hindu thinkers. Hinduism, while absorbing a few outward fragments, rejected it as a whole.

Of the study of the New Testament by the Prophet of Islam the proofs are clear and abundant. The doctrine of the Trinity is very distinctly and strongly denounced in the Koran (Surat V-7 and IV 169). Much of John the Baptist is related, followed by that of Jesus (III 40 and XIX, 16-23). His crucifixion is ascribed to a divine stratagem (III. 47, 48). He is not to be worshipped (IX 30). Here is proof of the knowledge and rejection of Christianity—as we view it—that cannot be denied.

And why should we expect it to be otherwise in the future! If in the tenderness and adaptability of young societies, a substance is expelled as incapable of assimilation, why should it be offered to them when both it and they have hardened and developed into fixed forms ? The process that failed in the green tree will never succeed in the dry. Modern Christianity, in its various forms, is the result of two factors ; and it is the central element of modern civilisation, as is well summed up by one of its most eloquent advocates :—

"Christianity is of all religions that ever existed the most poetic, the most humane, the most favourable to liberty, literature and art ; the modern world owes it everything from agriculture up to ; abstract science, from hospitals for the miserable up to temples built by Michael Angelo and adorned by Raffael. Nothing can be divicer than its morality it favours genius, purifies taste, develops virtue of patriotism, gives vigour to the thoughts, noble style to the author, subjects to the painter . . . . and finally, we ought to summon all the fascinations of imagination and all the interests of the heart to the aid of that faith."

Such was the aspect of modern Catholicism presented to European readers by Chateaubriand in analysing the scope of his celebrated work *Le genie du Christianisme*. To European minds, no doubt, the statement appears in close conformity. We are children of forefathers who have slowly built into the social fabric that they have bequeathed to us many influences derived from the sufferings and doctrines of our Lord and His immediate followers. Therefore it may be argued that we are not at liberty to profit by their labours while setting at nought their laws. Any one who may find their scheme repugnant to any of his thoughts or feelings may modify his view of it. We deny that, situated as he is, he could. Were that was otherwise like to perish, the rich carpets and shawls, all that once made up the picture of the gorgeous East, all that is gone or going. In every country we see the people sunk in superstition and ceremonial ' the chiefs corrupt, debauched and heartless, Only where modern thought and science are working an entrance, does there seem a dawn of improvement ; and that is heralded by voices of doubt and spiritual criticism. All true 'wellwishers of the Indian Mohamedans now turn their eyes to the Reformer of Aligarh, the earnest and devoted Sayid Ahmad Khan ; and to him they look, not because of his earnestness and devotion for the creed of his fathers, but because he has not shrunk from bringing it face to face with modern science. Sayid Ahmad, though not popular with the bigots of his creed, has never been other than an orthodox Muslim of the purer sort, denouncing abuses, if is true, but ever maintaining the Unity of the Godhead and the divine commission of the Arabian Prophet. Nay, he has not feared to defend the inspiration of the Pentateuch against a Christian Bishop. But he never tries to throw a veil over the wonders of physical research, or to claim exemption for what he considers to be facts at variance with the verified conclusions of phenomenal revelation. Hundreds of boys are now learning at his College that, come what may, the voice of God is addressed to man in nature ; and that it is not to be disregarded with impunity. Hence, while his followers will avoid the arbitrary assumptions of lawless speculation, the extravagances of *Sufis* and *Babis*, and the Puritan arrogance of the extreme *Wahabis*, it may be fairly hoped that they will become prosperous and more influential than the members of those discredited denominations.

The reasons for questioning whether the cure of India's religious doubts and difficulties can ever be found in modern Christianity are many and strong. That in the first sight be supposed that Christianity, a Semitic creed coming through an Aryan channel, would be likely to recommend itself to the subjects of Britain in India. But this is not the case, as they

BANKS.

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DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
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Do. do. ..... „ 30 to 45
Fine Black and Blue Serge Suits.....Rs. 26
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DRESS AND OXFORD CLOTH SHIRTS.
Oxford Cloth Shirts, six for Rs. 25 to 27
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UNSURPASSED AS A FAMILY MEDICINE AFTER FORTY YEARS' TRIAL.

IT is a purely and carefully prepared VEGETABLE COMPOUND.
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AS A REMEDY FOR DIARRHŒA, DYSENTERY, CHOLERA,
Or any sort of Bowel Complaint it stands alone for efficiency and rapidity of action.
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HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5; Livery for Horses on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month including syce; Horses in infirmary Re. 1 per day; Commission Rs. 17 from purchaser and seller on horse sold.
Every care and attention devoted to Shoeing and Breaking to Harness, both being under our immediate supervision. Horses sent from up-country will meet with a ready market.

HORSES ON COMMISSION SALE.

A very handsome Bay Arab Mare, 5 years old, 14-3 high broken to and fast in harness, Rs. 1,000. Also a Dogcart by Bennett and Co., Ipswich, has been very little used, and is a very stylish Cart, Rs. 350.
An Iron Grey Arab Horse, 5 years old, 14-2½ high, is very strong, a good mover, quiet and fast in harness, suitable for Brougham or Dogcart, Rs. 400.
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A Bay Arab Gelding, 7 years, 14-1 high, a showy saddle horse and a free goer, Rs. 400.
An English Dogcart in good order, very light and stron, Rs. 250.

Girgaum Veterinary Stables, Bombay, 19th April 1879.

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FINEST TURKISH.
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No 1	EMPRESS...	Rs. 34	Rs. 3 8
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WANTED, for the use of the Central Provinces Police, 35,035 yards of TURKEY RED CLOTH, to be delivered at the following Railway Stations:—

At Nagpore	13,070 yards.
Warora	2,850 „
Wardah	1,960 „
Khandwa	1,830 „
Etarsi	4,100 „
Narsinghpur	4,530 „
Jubbulpore	7,256 „
	35,035 „

2. All the bales must be carefully packed and delivered to the DISTRICT SUPERINTENDENT of POLICE at the various stations named. A receipt will then be given, and on presentation thereof to the Inspector General of Police, a cheque for price will be issued.
3. Tenders with samples must be forwarded not later than 10th June 1879.

J. L. LOCH, Lieut.-Colonel,
Offg. Inspr. Genl. of Police, C. P.

WANTED.

FROM the 1st November in the current year TWO thoroughly PRACTICAL MEN to superintend the Working of a SUGAR FACTORY and RUM DISTILLERY in the Punjab.
Only those need apply who have had practical experience in the manufacture of Sugar and distillation of Rum, and who can produce satisfactory reference from previous employers.
Liberal salaries, together with free quarters, will be given.
Applications to be made to the GENERAL MANAGER, Punjab Sugar Works Co., Ld., Sujanpur via Pathankot, Punjab.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

SALE OF VALUABLE and Handsome Household Furniture, plated Glass and Porcelain Ware, large Collection of Selected Plants, at 7 a. m., &c., &c., at No. 98—Breach Candy (Mahaluxmi), the Property of Capt W H Hayden, R E.
THIS DAY, WEDNESDAY, the 14th instant, at 1-30 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auctionat the above residence, the whole of the neat and plain furniture, choice and rare plants, &c., &c., comprising:—
Drawing and dinner-room Madras pattern blackwood centre table, tespoys, wall tables, conversation couches, sofa, small ottoman, chairs (cushioned backs), foot stools, and armchairs, round table, (blackwood leg, teak top), large ottoman, small cane tables, cane, iron and wooden folding, rocking and easy chairs, 1 and 3 light argand lamps, sets of dining tables (9 pieces), handsomely carved sideboard and writing table, tea caddies, chairs, stuffed heads of black buck, sambur horns, coir sword mat, about 32' × 6', large and small coir mats, China matting, hanging punkha with Deschamps pattern rod, hat and umbrella stand, meat safe on stand, dispense cupboards, ice box, camp and dispense tables, cut glassware, handsome crockery, plated ware, &c.
Bed-rooms, &c., 2 iron cots with bedding and curtains complete, also one set large mosquito curtain to cover both beds, child's iron cot and wooden folding bed, complete with bedding and curtain, blackwood almira, hanging cupboards, large handsome dressing table, cheval and looking glasses with candle holders, iron folding camp bed with mattress, book case, large and small zinc and wooden bath tubs with boards, washhand stands and crockery, box and basket commodes, buckets, harness stand, saddle horses, spare sets of sluglo harness, very large iron cat trap.

AT 7 A. M.

Garden and water fitting—15 choice and rare plants in tubs, 86 ditto in large koondas, 510 ditto in small koondas, 1 very large water tub, about 60 feet water piping with bib and ball cock, 1 chali cutting machine.
Property on view [no catalogues].

SALE of RAILWAY MATERIALS, ENGINEERING STORES, TIMBER, PURROWS, CARTS, TANKS, HORSE, BULLOCKS, &c., &c., near the Port Trust, Elphinstone Bunder, opposite to the Prince's Dock, and at Messrs. Glover & Co.'s, Nesbit Lane, Byculla.

Under instructions from Messrs. GLOVER & Co., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTONE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the above mentioned premises, on THURSDAY, the 15th day of May 1879, and on each succeeding day, (sale commencing at 11-30 P. M.) the undermentioned Engineers' and Contractors' surplus, plant, stores, &c., comprising:—
A large quantity of 66 lbs. rails, and some 26 and 40 lbs. single and double chairs, points and crossings, keepers, fish bolts and nuts, spikes, keys, rail gauges, wagon bearing, springs, conical draw springs, signal apparatus, &c.
Powras, picks, bhandy-wood handles, shovels, mud scoops, steel and iron drilling bars, tempting rods, crow bars, iron gummels, galvanized buskets, iron pails, empty oil drums and tins, oil cans, Engine feeders, cane and bamboo baskets, sand washing sieves, nowgans' poles, babool-wood mallets, masons' bars, chisels, lewises, stone chips and clamps, steel quarry hammers, sledge hammers, metal hammers, scotkies, &c.
Iron chain and slings, galvanized blocks, Weston's blocks, coir and Manilla rope, pile ringers, cugines and monkeys, gunslings, shear-legs, teakwood travellers' derrick pole, teak mast, &c.
Carpenters', fitters' and smiths' tools, screw augers, saws, files, spanners, bellows, anvils, blocks, &c.
New iron flat and round bars and shects, old wrought and cast iron, bolts, nuts, &c., copper, brass, and zinc new and old, cast-iron pipes, bends and cocks, fire bars, &c., leather belting (4" 6" and 9," India rubber suction pipe, patent fuse, roofing felt, cement, fencing wire, galvanized screws and washers, occasional wooden huts for chowkeys, &c., 4 asphalte boilers, apparatus for analyzing pumice lime, &c., old mortar mill stone-rollers, mortar stone, and wat-r-carts, iron water tanks, ladders, bamboos, temporary shed, oil casks, lanterns, naphtha-lamps, &c., blackwood and teak office tables, babool-wood sprags, filling-pieces, teeth keys, &c.
One fast trotting grey mare and four pairs good strong bullocks, three purrows:—

No.	2999	Rahwan	62 candles.
„	1015	Ally Mahomed	55 „
„	1999	Mangeree showance	66 „

As they now lie at the sea wall Princes Dock.
Timber:—Large quantity French struts for shoring, &c., 16 to 24 feet long and 10 inch by 9 in. h teak logs, 6 to 18 feet long and 12 inch by 12 inch fir beams, 6 to 30 feet long round timber, 12 to 20 feet long, teak, jungle and deol planking, rafters and boarding scantlings, new and old, large quantity of deal and jungle blocks and broken pieces, &c.
The property is on view at the above named places, and particulars may be learned on application to the undersigned or to Glover & Co.
It will be sold in convenient lots to suit buyers.
N. B.—The sale will begin first day at the Elphinstone Bunder premises.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.
Ordinary Original Civil Jurisdiction.
Khimjee Vulubdass—Plaintiff.
vs
Dewjee Khatoos—Defendant.
On TUESDAY, the 20th instant, at 2. p. m, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTON and Co., will sell by Public Auction at Carnac Bunder and Byculla, by order of C. A. Turner, Esq., receiver appointed in suit No 615 of 1878.
A large quantity of Hay or Dry Grass.
For further particulars apply at Messrs. Ardaseer Hormusjee, Solicitors, or to the undersigned.

SALE OF TEAK RAFTERS, SCANTLINGS, IRONS COOKING STOVES, &c., &c.
Under Instructions from Major C. Mant, Architectural Executive Engineer, Messrs MEHRJEE JOHNSTONE and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Mayo and University Roads, Fort, in the compounds of the New High Court, on SATURDAY, 17th May at 1-30 p. m., the remainder Teak Rafters, scantlings, corrugate I iron cooking stoves, iron sadder, &c., &c.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 14th May 1879.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF SHARE IN THE NEW DHURRUMSEY POONJABHOY SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 2 p. m., Messrs CRAWFORD and Co will sell by Public Auction at the Share Bazar on account and at the risk of Bhut Bhoodeejee Purshotum.
1 Share in the New Dhurramsey Poonjabhoy Spinning and Weaving Company, Limited.

SALE OF STEAM LAUNCH.
TO-MORROW, THURSDAY, the 15th instant, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms, by order of the Administrator-General,
The Steam Launch "Rose," No. 3940, of the burthen of 1393 tons, about 50 feet in length and 10 feet in breadth, as she now lies at Junjeera, belong ng to the estate of the late Mr. John Broadfoot.

On SATURDAY, the 17th instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 32, Parel Road, Byculla, opposite the Byculla Iron Works, the valuable and handsome carved and French-polished blackwood household furniture, plated, glass, and porcelain ware, a sweet toned mahogany square pianoforte by C. H. Schroder and Co., the property of Andrew Johnston, Esq.
Full particulars will appear to-morrow and catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

SALE OF SUPERIOR TEAK SCANTLINGS.
On SATURDAY next, the 17th inst., at 4 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Tank Bunder at the premises of the Bombay Saw Mills Company, Limited,
A quantity of mill sawn of various sizes, suitable for a variety of works, in lots to suit the requirements of purchasers.

Will be sold by Public Auction, by order of the Administrator-General on Monday next, the 19th inst., at 2 p.m., at the rooms of the undersigned—
3 Arab horses, 1 dog cart, tents, guns and rifles wearing apparel, &c., the property of the late John Davis, Esq., Assistant Cotton Inspector, Broach.
Full particulars will be given in TO-MORROW'S paper.

LATE SUPREME COURT FILE, EQUITY SIDE.
Davidass Hurjeewundass—Complainant.
Madhavdass Runchoredass and others—Defendants.
Pursuant to an order made in the above suit, dated the 2nd day of May, instant, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, the undermentioned property, on the premises on SATURDAY, the 17th instant, at 4 o'clock p.m. all that place or parcel of land, with the messuage, tenement, or temple, standing thereon, and situate in Mandvidas Roopjee Lane, within the Fort, in the subdistrict of Fort and Colaba, and containing by admeasurement about 100 square yards, and assessed under No. 10 and bounded on the east by the property of Messrs. E. Varjeewundass and I Nurrotumdass Madhowdass on the west by the aforesaid Manordass Roopjee Dane, on the south by the property of the late Ghulla Foorjee, and on or towards the north by a public passage.
For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the undersigned.

SALE OF PIECE GOODS AT THE GODOWNS OF MESSRS, W & A GRAHAM & CO., IN PARSEE BAZAR STREET, FORT.
On FRIDAY next, the 16th instant, at 2-30 p.m. Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by public Auction at the godowns of Messrs. W and A Graham and Co., in Parsee Bazar Street, Fort,
A quantity of grey white and colored piece goods in convenient lots to suit purchasers.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.
On MONDAY next, the 19th instant, at 2 P. M., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co., will sell by Public Auction at their rooms,
On account and at the risk of the Indentor, Abdoolally Dawoodkhan.
ADI—2 cases Japanned Iron Padlocks, ex Macedonia.
On account and at the risk of Esmail Abdoola and Sulliman Adamjee.
EA 1-6—5 cases Toys, "ex Mirzapore."
On THURSDAY next, the 22nd instant, sale commencing at 1 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction at Love Lane, Mazagon, the valuable and handsome household furniture, plated glass and porcelain wares, a handsome light buggy, a strong grey horse, plants, &c., the property of P Pearson, Esq.
Full particulars will appear hereafter.
Catalogues will be published and the furniture will be on view 4 days before the day of sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 14th May 1879.

INSURANCES.

SUN FIRE OFFICE, LONDON, ESTABLISHED 1710.

INSURANCES effected upon Merchandise, Warehouses, Shops Dwelling houses and their contents, in Bombay and the Mofussil, at the current rates.
CLAIMS arranged by theocal Agents, and paid with promptitude and liberality.

PEEL, CASSELS & Co., Agents.

COMMERCIAL UNION ASSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND MARINE.
CAPITAL—£2,500,000.

THE above Company INSURES almost EVERY DESCRIPTION of PROPERTY and risks at the usual Rates.

WALLACE & Co., Agents,
2, Parsee Bazaar Street, Bomba.

MARINE BRANCH.
JAVA SEA INSURANCE CO., BATAVIA, Florins 3,000,000.
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HAMBURG MAGDEBURG FIRE INSURANCE CO., HAMBURG.
Aggregate Guaranteed Capital, Marks 60,000,000.
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THE Undersigned, Agents to the above Companies, are prepared to accept MARINE and FIRE RISKS at most favourable terms, and further particulars may be had on application.

KNOOP & Co, Agents.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON AND GLOBE INSURANCE COMPANY.
FIRE AND LIFE.

Year ending December 1878.

ANNUAL INCOME	£1,508,070
FIRE RESERVE	£1,300,000
LIFE AND ANNUITY RESERVE....	£3,012,711
TOTAL INVESTED FUNDS	£6,120,443

FIRE INSURANCES GRANTED ON THE MOST FAVORABLE TERMS.

NEW REDUCED LIFE RATES FOR INDIA.
IN view of the improved conditions of residence in India the rates for Life Insurance have been entirely remodelled, and will now be found to compare very favorably with any other First Class Office. Under the new arrangements some very great advantages are offered to insurers.
For Tables and Prospectus, apply to

RITCHIE, STEUART & Co., Agents, Bombay.

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PATRONS.
H. M. THE QUEEN—EMPRESS,
THE ADMIRALTY.

PATRONS.
REGIMENTAL MESSES,
THE PRINCIPAL
LONDON & INDIAN CLUB HOUSES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1815.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO., BOMBAY.

BORDEAUX.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts.	2 doz. Pts.		CREDIT. Per Cases.	Qts.	Pts.
Rs. A.	Rs. A.		R. A.	R. A.	
33 8	35 4	Chateau Lafite or Mouton ... {After / Dinner}	35	0	37 0
28 4	30 0	„ Haurn ..... {Dinner / Wines}	29	8	31 8
25 4	27 4	„ Palmer ..... {Wines}	26	8	28 8
22 0	24 0	La Rose .... {Dinner / Wines}	23	0	25 0
19 4	21 0	St. Julien..... {Wines}	20	0	22 0
16 12	18 12	Cantenac..... {Wines}	17	8	19 8
15 0	16 12	St. Estephe, a favourite.....	15	8	17 8
12 8	14 8	Petit Medoc, excellent for Breakfast.....	13	0	15 0
12 0	14 0	Pauillac do. for Cup.....	12	8	14 8
24 0	25 12	Finest Sauterne, delicate flavour Red	25	0	27 0
19 4	21 0	Sauterne (Barsac) light.....	20	0	22 0
15 8	..	Graves	16	0	..

BURGUNDY.

33 0	34 12	Chambertin the elite of Burgundies.....	34	8	36 8
26 12	28 12	Nuits or Corton, high class Wine	28	0	30 0
22 8	24 4	Volnay, strongly recommended..	23	8	25 8
19 4	..	Beaune, soft delicate flavour....	20	0	...
40 4	41 8	Sparkling Red Burgundy.....	41	8	43 8
27 12	29 12	Chablis, La Moutonne, superior..	28	8	30 8
17 12	19 12	Chablis, light, pleasant Wine	18	8	20 8
19 4	..	Vermouth	20	0	..

CHAMPAGNE.

Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.		Qts. Rs. A.	Pts. Rs. A.
f1 0	54 0	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES" Plume, "EXTRA DRY," so labelled	53 8	56 8
50 4	53 0	FINEST EXTRA DRY, a Grand Wine.....	52 8	55 8
31 8	...	WACHTER'S "PRINCE of WALES," per hamper of 24 half-pints	33 0	...
43 0	45 12	FINE DRY SPARKLING....	45 0	48 0
32 12	34 8	CARTE BLANCHE (Sibadey's) light, particularly dry	34 0	36 0
25 8	..	SAUMER FINE SPARKLING	26 3	...
49 0	44 0	FISSI THIRIONS, MEDIUM DRY	42 0	46 0

SPARKLING GERMAN WINES.

43 0	45 0	Hock, Nonpareil, extra quality medium dry	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Hock, Steinberg Rudesheimer, very choice	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Hock, excellent Wine.....	32 0	...
43 0	45 0	Moselle, Nonpareil [extra quality]	45 0	47 0
32 8	34 8	Moselle, Muscatel [very choice]	34 0	36 0
30 12	...	Moselle, excellent Wine	32 0	..

STILL GERMAN WINES.

48 8	50 8	Hock, Johannisberger, superior.....	51 0	53 0
40 8	..	Do. Marcobrunner.....	42 8	..
33 12	..	Liebfraumilch.....	35 8	..
29 8	31 8	Hock, Rudesheimer, mellow	31 0	33 0
24 4	26 4	Do. Hotchheimer, fine flavoured.....	25 8	27 8
19 4	21 0	Do. Laubenheimer, light, refreshing	20 0	22 0
17 4	...	Carlowitz	18 0	...
25 12	27 12	Red Hock, Assmanhauser	27 0	29 0
30 0	...	Stein-Wein in Bocksbeutel, most pleasing Wine.....	31 8	..
30 8	32 8	Moselle, Braunberger, delicate superior flavour.....	32 0	34 0

SHERRY.

Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.		Per doz. Qts. Rs. as.
38 12	Amontillado A. I. rare old..... gold seal	40 8
36 12	Amontillado, choice and superior.... black seal	38 8
27 4	Montilla, extra pale and very dry..... black seal	29 8
25 4	Amoroso, superior..... black seal	29 8
25 4	Vino Puro..... blue seal	29 8
24 0	Oloroso, nutty and dry..... green seal	25 0
22 0	Manzanilla, very pale dry..... red seal	23 0
21 0	Pale, dry medium ..... yellow seal	22 0
20 0	Vino De Pasto, remarkably pale and dry.... pink seal	21 0
16 12	A Good Dinner Wine..... white seal	17 8
16 12	Marsala, Virgin, pale fine flavour.... yellow seal	17 8
37 12	Madeira, E. I., very superior..... black seal	39 8
32 8	Madeira, excellent Wine..... red seal	34 0

PORT.

6 4	...	Old Crusted, very choice (some years in bottle)	33	0	..
26 4	28 4	Invalid's full-bodied, gold Capsule	27	8	29 8
22 0	23 0	Dessert Wine, superior black seal, soft and mature.....	23	0	24 0
19 4	21 0	An Excellent wine, red seal.....	20	0	22 0
23 0	..	St. Martin's Malaga, Sacramental Wine.....	24	0	..

LIQUEURS.

CASH. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per 1 doz. Qts. Rs. A.	2 doz. Pts. Rs. A.
49 0	51 0	Curacao, Amsterdam, Orange and White	51 0	53 4
7 0	..	Chartreuse Green, per Bottle.....	7 4	..
6 0	..	Do. Yellow „	6 4	..
...	62 4	Benedictine	...	65 0
51 4	55 0	Maraschino de Zara, best.....	53 8	57 8
47 8	..	Noyeau de Martinique.....	49 8	..
37 0	..	Creme de Noyeau	38 8	..
38 12	40 12	Cherry Brandy, best Copenhagen...	40 8	42 8
20 8	..	Orange Bitters, best	21 0	..
30 12	..	"Kill the Crow" Bitters.....	32 0	..
..	27 8	Assorted Liqueurs Choice.....	..	28 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND OTHER SPIRITS.

Per doz. Rs A.		Per doz. Rs A.
26 0	Blue Capsule, a capital peg brandy in Flasks ..... { * / ...	27 0 / 14 8
14 0	„ Half Flasks.....	
28 0	White Capsule, delicate flavour..... { ** / ...	29 0 / 15 8
15 0	„ in Flasks	
31 12	Yellow Capsule, fine old, soft pale.. { *** / ...	33 0 / 16 12
16 4	„ in Flasks	
34 12	Black Capsule, superior old, pale .. { **** / ...	36 0 / 19 0
18 4	„ in Flasks.....	
45 4	Black Capsule, extra superior, rare old	47 0
22 4	RUM, old Jamaica	23 0
26 0	„ the finest old Jamaica, extra quality	27 0
20 8	„ fine "Pineapple"	21 0
22 4	GIN, London Old Tom, first quality	23 0
22 4	FIELD'S, Gin	23 0
23 4	WHISKY, Irish and Scotch, fine, old, pure	24 0
26 0	„ Scotch, fine old pure, extra quality	27 0
18 0	SCHNAPPS SCHIEDAM AROMATIC, Anti-Dyspeptic Cordial	18 8
18 0	GENEVA, in flasks, the best	18 8

CUTLER, PALMER'S COGNAC AND WHISKIES IN JARS.

CASH. Per Gal. Without Jar. Rs. A.		CREDIT. Per Gal. Without Jar Rs. A.
14 8	Cognac. * * * *	15 0
13 8	„ ***	14 0
10 12	„ **	11 0
10 0	„ *	10 4
8 9	Irish or Scotch.....	9 0

The Jars can be returned for re-filling. An allowance of price for the Jar will be made, deducting all outlay for carriages to godown.

Empty Jars 1 Gal. .....Rs. 2 0 each
Do. do. 2 „ ..... „ 3 0 „
Do. do. 4 „ ..... „ 4 0 „
Wood Taps Re. 1-8 each. Plated Taps Rs. 4 each.

CLARET IN WOOD.

46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.		46 Gals. Hhds. Rs. A.
270 0	St. JULIEN	293 0
256 0	CANTENAC.....	256 0
190 0	St. ESTEPHE.....	205 0
137 0	MEDOC	146 0

Of these we keep no stock, but import to order.

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	4 Gals. Per Jar Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Cask. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
	CASH.			
Vino Puro.....	42 4	124 0	241 0	472 0
Manzanilla.....	38 4	115 0	216 0	424 2
Yellow Seal	35 8	103 4	200 4	387 12
Vino de Pasto	34 8	94 4	180 4	351 12
White Seal.....	33 12	79 12	151 8	297 10

SHERRY IN WOOD AND JARS.

	4 Gals. Per Jar. Rs.	13½ Gals. Octaves. Rs.	27 Gals. Quarter Casks. Rs.	54 Gals. Hhds. Rs.
	CREDIT.			
Vino Puro.....	44	135	264	517
Manzanilla	40	123	236	463
Yellow Seal	37	112	217	430
Vino de Pasto	36	102	195	380
White Seal	34	88	163	320

The Quarter Casks, Octaves and Jars are very convenient for Families, and will be found most economical, Wood Taps or Plated Taps for Jars Re 1-8 or Rs. 4 extra.

MEMO. OF TERMS.
(Our Quotations throughout are duty paid.)
An Order for Five Cases, accompanied by Cash, carries 10 per Cent. Discount off BOND VALUE of Credit Prices.
3 months' Credit, without Discount, to approved Buyers.
Special Terms to Messes, Clubs, and Co. operative Societies.
Single dozen Orders subject to 5 per Cent. for Cash off Bond Value of Credit Prices.

NOTE.—Forwarding Charges are added. We guarantee each case to contain its full complement of bottles when despatched, and agree to take back or exchange any Wine that may not be approved of on arrival but not afterwards.

☞ *N.B.—Mofussil constituents are requested, before taking delivery of their Goods, to see that the weight agrees with the Railway receipt.*

We do not supply less than one dozen quarts or two dozen pints.

LOCAL AGENTS FOR SINGLE BOTTLES.
Mr. W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street;
Mr. EDULJEE PALLONJEE, Bora Bazar Street.
Mr. JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE, Poydoni.
Mr. DHUNJEEBHOY COWASJEE OOMRIGUR, Crawford Market.
Mr. BHICAJEE DADABHOY DHUMDADUNA, 66, Cumballa Hill.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & CO.,
WATCH AND CLOCK MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

DIRECT the attention of intending purchasers to their large stock of Clocks for all purposes.

SCHOOL AND OFFICE CLOCKS,

In Ebony and Gold, Walnut, Rosewood, and Mahogany, including all the newest patterns in English, French, Austrian and American productions.
From Rs. 35 to Rupees 250 Cash.

MARBLE DINING-ROOM CLOCKS,

Gold Lined and Inlaid with Malachite, visible escapement, Jewelled Pallets, striking Hours and Half-hours.
From Rs. 90 to Rs. 250.

DRAWING-ROOM CLOCKS,

In Gilt, Nickel and Gilt, Ormolu and Alabaster.
Rs. 40 to Rs. 150, including glass shade and stand.

PALANQUIN CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES.

We keep a large assortment of these useful Clocks, in every possible size and pattern, from the Miniature Time-piece, price Rs. 65, to the full-size quarter Repeater, Rs. 275. We can strongly recommend the full-size Palkee Time-piece at Rs.5; ditto striking at Rs. 95. Our stock comprises upwards of 300 of these Elegant Clocks.

☞ Repairs of Clocks of every description are attended to with care by skilled European Workmen.

C. MARCKS AND CO.,
CLOCK MANUFACTURERS, BOMBAY AND POONA.

THE BOMBAY MUSICAL DEPOT.
S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW.

HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS. HARMONIUMS.
Alexandre and other Makers.

Solid Oak, 4 Octaves	Rs. 100
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers.....	110
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish.....	130
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass C to C and 2 blowers, Expression Stop.....	160
Solid Mahogany Cases, 6 Octaves, Compass F to F, 2 blowers, Broad Reed, superior finish.....	150
Solid Oak Case, 5 Octaves, Compass F to F

SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—THURSDAY, MAY 15, 1879.

THE ZULU WAR.

RELIEF OF COLONEL PEARSON.

THE ATTACK ON COLONEL WOOD'S COLUMN.

(From Special Correspondent of the "Standard" with the relieving column.)

GINGIHLOVO, April 4.

On the 1st, at daybreak, we broke up our camp on the right bank of the Matocoola, and marched seven miles to this place. Here we formed a laager, and threw up strong entrenchments round the camp. It is situated on slightly rising ground, and the tower at Ekowe is visible from here. Soon after we had encamped, Colonel Pearson flashed some signals to us that a large force of the enemy was on the march towards Snyanzans, and that it would not be safe for us to let our cattle graze outside the laager.

The night passed without alarms; but at half past five in the morning large masses of the enemy were sighted coming down from the north-east. They crossed the river Inyanzi, and as they came on they seemed to cover the hills all round. They formed for attack in a sort of crescent shape.

The 60th Rifles covered the front of the camp, sheltered behind entrenchments. To their right was Brackenbury, of the Shah, with his Gatlings placed in the corner of the entrenchment. Next to him came the 57th, under Clarke. At the second corner were two 9-powders; the 91st held the rear line. At the next corner were again some Gatlings, then came two companies of the 91st, three companies of the 3rd Buffs, and the 99th. Placed near the left rear was the rocket battery under Lieutenant Cane, of the Shah.

The enemy pressed forward to the front at great speed, but were received by a tremendous fire from the 60th Rifles. In half an hour the onward rush was checked at this point, and by 6-30 the 60th ceased firing, the enemy being beaten back at this point.

Sweeping round to our right, the enemy then made a determined effort to force their way in on that side, but were in turn checked by a heavy fire from the 57th and 91st. Nothing could be finer than the manner in which these masses of natives, with their white shields, their head-dresses of leopard skin and feathers, and the wild ox tails hanging from their necks, advanced, seeming all in hand, against our entrenchments. A few fired a shot now and then, but as a rule they advanced at a steady rush, keeping a sort of dancing step with each other, upon our line of entrenchments. Notwithstanding the hand-to-hand secret fire that they encountered, they pressed forward in the most gallant manner right up to our entrenchments, and it looked for sometime as if, in spite of the hail of fire from our breech-loaders, they would force their way into the entrenchments, and bring the matter to a hand-to-hand fight.

After a few minutes, however, the fired proved too much for them, and they wavered and began to fall back.

At 6.40 Barrow's cavalry sallied from the camp in front, and most gallantly charged the enemy, who, hidden in the bush there, were keeping up a scattered fire upon the entrenchments.

After ten minutes past seven, the flank attack being repulsed, the Native Contingent left the laager and fell upon the rear of the enemy, who were now flying in all directions. At half-past seven all was over, and one of the fiercest fights that has ever been contested in Zululand was at an end.

Among our casualties are Colonel Northley, of the 60th Rifles, badly wounded, but doing well; Lieut. Johnson, of the 99th, killed; Dr. Longfield, of the Shah, badly wounded, but doing well; Captain Hinxman, of the 57th, and Major Barrow, of the 19th Hussars, wounded. Five soldiers were killed and 21 wounded, and five sailors were wounded.

A large number of the enemy who fell within a range of 500 yards have been buried. Great numbers were killed by the Native Contingent and by the cavalry in pursuit, and great numbers must have been wounded and escaped.

All the troops, Native as well as European, behaved well. The attack was very fierce while it lasted, and the dead were found lying in masses within thirty yards of our trenches.

The Zulu army is supposed to have numbered about 7,000. It was composed of picked men of five of the favourite regiments of the King, under his brother Dabulamanzi, assisted by several thousand of the Ucheguichi native tribes. The prisoners say that the old men are, for the most part, with the King at Inhlatyi. The women and cattle are in laager, at Umlao, Undi, and Isigogo.

The victory was a most complete one. Barrow's cavalry pursued the enemy as far as Imyesant. Large numbers threw away their arms, among which are many Martini-Henry rifles, no doubt part of those taken from the 1-24th at Isandula.

At daybreak next morning a flying column, composed of the 91st, the 60th, and 57th Regiments, and some Marines, left the camp, leaving behind them the 99th, the 3rd Brigade, and the Native Contingent to defend the camp. The relieving column met Colonel Pearson at 20 minutes past five, and found the garrison extremely reduced by sickness.

The whole of the garrison returned with General Chelmsford's force the following night, entirely evacuating Ekowe, which was evidently unhealthy, and to which access by any future relieving force would have been difficult.

The arrangements during the march and at the camping grounds were excellent, and great credit is due to Lord Chelmsford and his staff for their excellent management.

Upon the day after the battle a flag of truce came in from the King's brother proposing a surrender. At present it is not known whether the offer is a sincere one, or was only a feint, to delay our probable advance upon Ulundi. Lord Chelmsford replied that the only terms he could grant would be that all the chiefs and their men should come in and surrender themselves as prisoners.

General Chelmsford and the main body of the force returned at once to the Tugela. This place will be strongly entrenched and will be held by a regiment.

At three o'clock this morning, while some of the troops were encamped in an entrenched position near Inyanzi River, one of the pickets, thinking that he saw the enemy, fired. Dunn's scouts, who were lying immediately behind him, taking the alarm, rushed back on the pickets of the 60th, carrying them with them. The men of the 60th in camp, taking them for enemies, fired without orders upon them, wounding five of the 60th pickets and killing one, and wounding ten of Dunn's men.

ST. VINCENT, April 22.

The following is the official return of the wounded at Gingihlovo on the 2nd of April:—General Chelmsford's Column:—Staff, Colonel Crealock, 60th, slightly wounded; Colonel Northey, dangerously. Mounted Infantry, Major Barrow, 57th, and Captain Hinxman, slightly. 99th, Lieutenant Johnston, dangerously. Royal Navy, Dr. Longfield, dangerously. 3d, Private Flannery, dangerously. 57th, Privates Perkins, dangerously; Deacon and Haines, slightly. 60th, Serjeant Dallard, slightly; Privates Aylett and Franey, slightly; Jolled and Lassieff, dangerously. 91st, Privates Wedenas, Sutton, and Gillespie, severely; Stender, slightly; Bredhard, Bailey, and M'Intyre, dangerously. 99th, Privates Blackwell and Brace, slightly; Drew and Armstrong, dangerously. 88th, Private Brigan, dangerously. 90th, Private Hartley, severely. Shah—Seamen Bird and Bolger, severely. Boadicea—Cordy, slightly; Henchley, dangerously. Marine Artillery—Bombardier Parnise, dangerously. Tenedos—Petty Officer Porteous, slightly. Nettleton's Natives, ten.

PIETERMARITZBURG, April 8.

We have now details of the engagements between Colonel Wood and the enemy. On the 28th ult. Colonel Buller, with all the mounted forces, started for the strong plateau of Mhlobani, on which Umbellini kept the greater part of his herds. The opposition was but slight, and it is supposed that the greater part of the defenders were away.

The plateau was gained; great herds of cattle were collected; and the homeward march began. When fairly in the plain the Zulus came up in immense force. This body of troops is said to have been despatched by Cetywayo to the assistance of Umbellini.

Our cavalry, being greatly scattered among the herds, were unable either to unite or to offer any effectual resistance.

The Zulus, rushing among the cattle, drove them in all directions, and this added greatly to the confusion, so that the battle was rather a series of isolated fights than a general engagement.

Captain Barton's frontier horse and Colonel Weatherley's troops suffered most heavily, being completely separated from the rest of the corps. Altogether our loss is eighty-six men and twelve officers killed. The officers who fell were Colonel Weatherley, Captain Hamilton, of the Connaught Rangers, Lieutenants Croneys, Weatherley, Poole, Sarmenter, Von Stetten, Piet Uys, and Mr. Llewellyn Lloyd, and Captains Campbell and Barton, of the Coldstream Guards.

After four hours' fighting the rest of the cavalry extricated themselves, and fell back upon the camp. The Native Infantry, for the most part, bolted early in the fight.

The next day—the 29th—Colonel Wood's camp at Kambulaka was attacked early in the afternoon by four Zulu regiments, under Mayane. Colonels Buller and Russell were soon engaged with them, on the north side of the camp. The Zulus were, however, too strong and determined to be resisted, and Colonel Buller fell back inside the laager. The enemy came on in great force until within three hundred yards of the entrenchment, when a heavy fire was opened upon them by the men of the 13th Regiment. This checked their advance upon the front.

Major Hackett, of the 90th, with two Companies, moved to the rear of the cattle laager, which the enemy were now threatening by a flanking movement. The Zulus then made an attack round the whole circuit of the camp, their efforts being mainly directed against the right front and rear.

A party of the enemy occupied a hill at a short distance from the camp, and kept up a very galling fire with Martini rifles. The attack was continued with great fierceness and resolution until half-past five, when the Zulus, who had suffered terribly from the fire of our breechloaders, began to fall back. The retreat, once commenced, was converted into a rout by our cavalry, under Colonel Buller, which sallied out and fell upon them.

The pursuit lasted seven miles, great numbers of the enemy being killed; they being too exhausted to rally or offer any effectual resistence to the cavalry. Three hundred fire-arms which they had thrown away—including many Martini-Henrys—were collected. In the fight we lost about a hundred men killed and wounded, including seven officers.

Lieutenant Nicholson, R.A., worked two mule guns with great effect until mortally wounded, when Major Vaughan, of the Transport Corps, replaced him in his command. Major Hackett was dangerously wounded. Lieutenant Bright, of the 90th, was killed: and Lieutenant Smith, of the 70th, severely wounded.

Colonel wood, in his report, mentions Colonel Gilbert and Buller, Captains Gatewood and Maude, and Lieutenants Smith and Lysom, as having rendered excellent service. This is considered to have been one of the bloodiest engagements that has ever been fought in the Colony.

It is reported that Cetywayo himself had come from Ulundi with his troops, and that he witnessed the engagement, which would account for the determination and fury of the Zulu attacks. Their loss is estimated at three thousand men.

Sir Bartle Frere is reported to be near Pretoria. The Boers are assuming a very hostile attitude. The driver of the last Transvaal mail which arrived here states that the Boers have collected 1,000 men, who have been called from Pretoria to Natal. The authorities have strong evidence that the Boers have been negotiating with Mapock, and have been endeavouring to induce him to join them against the English.

The loss of the Zulus in their attack on Gingihlovo is estimated at twelve hundred; but each day more bodies are found. Many guns and other articles from Isandula have been picked up, thrown away by the enemy in their flight. Many of the enemy, with women and cattle, have taken refuge in Umgoma Forest, fifteen miles further up the coast.

During the siege the garrison of Ekowe lost four officers, Coker, Williams, Davidson, and Evelyn, and twenty-six men. The relief force pushed on as far as Ulamanzee Kraal at Entombe.

The prevalent opinion is that, in consequence of all these disasters, Cetywayo will be inclined to give in; but many think that his young men will not as yet be convinced of the hopelessness of the struggle.

A great meeting has been held at Durban, and a resolution passed thanking the Home Government for the promptness of the assistance rendered, and expressing confidence in Sir Bartle Frere and his policy.

The Clyde went ashore on the 3d on a reef inside Dyer's Island, twelve miles previously named, and fifty from Simon's Bay. The troops were taken on to Simon's Bay by the Tamar and Tenedos, after being landed and waiting one day.

No casualties took place. Only the rifles and men's kits were saved. The officers rescued the ship's papers. A Court of Inquiry has investigated the cause of the accident to the City of Paris, and has returned the captain's certificate, but has censured his error of judgment. The Prince Imperial was enthusiastically received at Durban.

ST. VINCENT, April 22.

"From Col. Bellairs, D. A. G., Durban, to Secretary of State for War, London.

"Intelligence of important victories gained by Lord Chelmsford and Colonel Wood having reached me, I have sent a special service message for the next mail to leave Cape Town one day earlier, and to call specially at St. Vincent, enabling you to receive the news earlier than *viâ* Madeira. Colonel Wood's despatches state that on the 29th the camp successfully attacked. Some thousand cattle taken by mounted corps and natives; but Zulus, 20,000 strong, coming up, we suffered considerable losses, and cattle were retaken. Weatherley's corps cut off and all killed, with the exception of Captain Barton and a few also of the Frontier Horse under Captain Barton Coldstream Guards, only escaping. Eleven officers and 80 men are returned killed, including Captains Campbell and Barton, of Coldstream Guards; Lieut. Wilson, like Lieut. Johnson, 99th. Estimate of the number of Zulus killed, Lieutenants Von Steiten, Corneys, Pool, Weatherley, and Messrs. Piet Uys and Lloyd, of Colonial Corps. Colonel Wood's horse was killed under him.

"On the 29th, the Zulu army, which had come from Ulundi, attacked Kambulaka camp. Action commenced 1.30 p. m.; lasted four hours; enemy driven off and pursued by mounted troops seven miles. Their loss very heavy, 500 bodies lying close into camp; 300 firearms, including several Martini-Henry rifles, taken. Enemy advanced close up, some even penetrating into cattle laager. Our casualties 80 killed, (?) wounded. Lieutenants Nicholson, R. A., and Bright, 90th, killed; Major Hackett and Lieutenant Smith, 90th, dangerously wounded; Captain Gardner, 14th Hussars, and Cox and Persse, 13th Foot, slightly wounded. Natives nearly all deserted. Unymana, King's Minister, chief commander, did not come under fire.

"Relieving column under Lord Chelmsford lasgered near the Ginghulova on afternoon of 1st April. Very heavy rain througout evening and night. Julus hovering about during evening. At six a.m. on the 2nd Zulus attacked in force on two sides in succession. Enemy advanced in most courageous manner, but did not get within 20 yards of shelter tronch. At 7.30 a. m. the attack was repulsed, and the enemy retired precipitately, followed by some cavalry and mounted infantry. Volunteers and Natives under Barrow and Barton and the Nettleton Battalion of the Native contingent of sabres of the Mounted Infantry, who did great execution.

"The flags of Ekowe and Gingihlovo and Pearson flashed signals, congratulating General on success.

"Casualties: Lieutenant Johnson, and Privates Smith and Lawrence, 99th; Private R. Marshall, 91st; Private J. Pratt, 60th Rifles, killed. Colonel Northey, 60th Rifles, and Dr. Longfield, of Her Majesty's ship Tenedos, dangerously wounded. Major Barrow, of the 19th Hussars, and Captain Hinxman, 57th, slightly wounded. Twenty-nine soldiers and sailors wounded; one native killed, and ten wounded.

"There were 471 bodies of Zulus lying within one thousand yards of the laager. The long grass and bushes helped in approach and retreat. Total loss must have been double.

"Portions of eleven regiments are known to have taken part—viz., Ngyoxamoski, Umamsityu, Ununbouandi, Zulwana, Nokenke, Nodwenco, and others.

"Prisoners state that 195 companies were engaged, which, at sixty men each, would give eleven thousand. Dabulamanzi, mounted, led the final attack. The Samopo was in chief command.

"Lord Chelmsford intends to abandon Ekowe, both roads being so difficult of approach. He will establish a permanent post on the coast road. Gingihlovo laager will be reduced to permit being held by a garrison.

"The General goes to Ekowe to-morrow with three regiments and carts. Prisoners state that messengers arrived yesterday with news of Wood's victory on 29th."

The steam transport Clyde, the loss of which is reported in the latest news from the Cape, left the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Saturday, the 1st of March, with 550 officers and men, who were sent on to Natal to fill up the gap in the unfortunate 24th Regiment. Several of the officers belonged to the Brigade of Guards, who were attached to the 24th for service during the campaign, and the Duke of Connaught was one of the many friends who was present on the Pier to bid the troops good bye. It is believed that all the troops had reached their destination and disembarked before the casualty to the ship, as the arrival of the ship was reported several days since. She was hired by the Government from her owners, Messrs. Temperley, Darke, and Carter, of London, and was in command of Captain Luckhurst, an officer of considerable experience. She was built in 1870 by Messrs. Connell, of Glasgow, and was first named the City of Poona. She was a screw barque of 2,283 tons, built of iron, with three decks and five iron bulkheads. Her length was 235 feet, her breadth of beam 36 feet, and her depth of hold 27 feet. Her engines were of 240-horse power. Her stores included about 120 tons of ammunition, in which is reckoned some 7-pounder shells and a considerable quantity of small arm cartridges. The bulk of the cargo consisted of provisions, principally preserved meats in sealed tins, packed in wooden cases. The loss of the stores is not regarded as of serious consequence, as ten days after the Clyde left she was followed by the transport Andean, with the Artillery Ammunition Train, which took out the large quantity of 206 tons of ammunition, and seven days afterwards by the Loanda, carrying a shipload of provisions. It is believed that there will be no inconvenience caused by the loss, and that they will be at once replaced by a fresh supply from home.

THE ADVANCE UPON EKOWE.

PLYMOUTH, April 19.

The Durban, Captain Warleigh, arrived in the Sound this evening at six o'clock, having made the shortest passage ever known from the Cape. This passage eclipsed even the famous one of the Union boat Pretoria, belonging to the same company, on her first voyage home, which ship has since made the most rapid run of all the famous transports that were engaged carrying troops to the Zulu war. The Durban left Table Bay at 7.35 p. m. on the 1st of April, and her passage has therefore occupied eighteen days twenty-two hours, including stoppages of five hours, giving an actual steaming time of eighteen days seventeen hours. The Durban's longest run in one day was three hundred and thirty-eight miles, and her shortest two hundred and ninety. Only three runs under three hundred miles were made during the voyage. The Pretoria's time was nineteen days nine hours fifty-six minutes, and there have only been four passages under twenty days. The Edinburgh Castle left three hours before the Durban.

There are many interesting details with regard to the march of the relief of Colonel Pearson, and Major Ryder, Paymaster of the 99th Regiment, who is a passenger on board the Durban and was at Fort Tenedos, speaks in a very hopeful manner concerning the measures for Colonel Pearson's relief. He considers that the march to Ekowe will be effected with much greater ease than many anticipate. He does not think that the Zulus will show much fight, in consequence of the column having a very much smaller convoy of waggons than is usual. The bulk of the fighting will fall upon the Europeans, the Native Contingent being chiefly valuable as scouts.

The *Cape Argus* says:—

"It is understood that the advance will be slow and steady, having caution rather than dash for its spirit. The first of a chain of posts which it is proposed to form along the line of route has been already established, Major Barrow, with about three hundred men, having been pushed forward from Fort Tenedos to the St. Andrew's Mission Station, about seven miles distant. The intervening country is exceptionally practicable that four waggons may easily be marched over it abreast. The present state of the road beyond St. Andrew's is a matter concerning which everybody appears profoundly ignorant; but there seems good reason to believe that the Zulus have taken advantage of our complete inactivity to render what was execrable enough now absolutely impassable. From time to time it has been reported by messengers who have succeeded in running the gauntlet that the track has been literally cut to pieces in those parts where it was originally most difficult. The Zulus are not generally considered engineers; in fact, they scorn any defence beyond their own frail shields; but it has been rumoured that the ditches which have been dug along the way to Ekowe have been intended as much to afford cover as to impede the advance of the relief column. Then, again, it is believed in some quarters that the guns captured at Isandula may be found playing upon the British force at some critical moment in the advance. Although the limbers were found when the camp was revisited the other day, no trace could be discovered of the guns themselves. It seems hardly likely, however, that the Zulus will utilise their captures now, seeing that they have not yet brought artillery to bear upon Pearson's position, which might have been rendered quite untenable by the shot and shell which fell into the enemy's hands at the taking of the camp. Upon this point, as to what the Zulus will do with their captures of war material, some very natural anxiety has been manifested. Besides the two seven-pounders and one rocket battery, not less than fifteen hundred stand of arms, with a million rounds of ammunition, may be counted as the total of the spoil up to the present date. The possession by the Zulus of these latter formidable means of inflicting injury upon us may prove of no small consequence, for they will certainly use the rifles, though I for one have my doubts as to the field pieces, despite the plausibility of a conjecture lately made that the frequent reports of heavy firing being heard accounted for the men simply for the fact that they are making themselves proficient in the use of their new acquisitions. The convoy which is to be forced through is of necessity of no small dimensions. If transport were to be allowed in proportions equal to what the several columns had at the beginning of the late campaign the first would be half-way to Ekowe before the last had got up the hill beyond Fort Tenedos. But this extravagance will not be repeated, if for no other reason, because a number of waggons might have to be slaughtered for the need of command. Transport is a subject entitled to be separately dealt with, but it may be noticed here that to the fullest possible extent the long, lumbering ox waggon is to be replaced by mule waggons. Just before the start, mules substituted for oxen for draught purposes to the full extent to which the former animals have been procurable. Their number in Natal is but limited, though all that could be had have been sent on for service with the relief column. It was believed when the relief column set out that it would have to measure its strength against the greater part of Cetewayo's army. Upon the manner in which the operation is conducted much grave depends that most of us like just now to admit. It is, however, thoroughly well understood that communications must be opened, no matter what the cost. The force with which Cetywayo blocks the way may be estimated at about 15,000 men. To relief column is numerically speaking, about half as strong. It is now nine weeks since Pearson was first cooped up in Bishop Schroeder's mission station. Several attempts to reopen communication have entered the embryo stage, but none has survived at maturity. Patience is said to have grown very impatient. Supplies are running short: sickness has broken out with much virulence amongst his troops, and so long a seige has proved a sore trial to the garrison. Under these circumstances it is resolved to cut his way out, and with that object commenced the construction of a road along a more direct route than that followed by the existing track. Extrication from the position so long held by this gallant little force cannot be far off."

There was still some talk of peace negotiations when the mail left Natal; but very little confidence was left in them. All accounts agree that Cetywayo is still prepared to make a desperate opposition. It is said that a letter recently captured that he declares he has now only "just begun" the fighting with the white men, and that they will see much more of what he can do before it is over. There has already been some talk among those belonging to the extreme peace party of making terms with Cetywayo, but these people are in the minority by a very large number. All who take a comprehensive view of matters feel the absolute necessity of our making some signal reprisal after the defeat we have suffered, and are of opinion that to make peace now, without first righting ourselves in this manner, would be to acknowledge ourselves beaten, and to place not only this colony, but the whole of our South African possessions, in the greatest jeopardy for the future.

A Correspondent writes as follows from Utrecht, under date of the 13th of March:—

"Yesterday morning a Company of the 80th were sent as a guard to take charge of twenty waggons which were coming from Derby to Luneberg. There were about one hundred men, and they halted before crossing the River Intombi at the Mission Station of Mr. Meyer, the river being too full to permit their going over. While here they were suddenly surprised at daybreak by a body of Zulus whom the sentry only descried at fifteen yards' distance, and had thus only time to arouse his comrades before the Zulus rushed in among the tents. A general onslaught was made on the poor fellows, of whom only ten were able to escape by swimming across the river."

The Correspondent adds:—"The event, though sad, need not cause needless apprehension, as so long as we are not taught by experience such things must happen. The spot is right down in a hollow of hills, with sluits, long reeds, and grass all round, and it was a place in which, in my opinion, it was most imprudent to allow the waggons to remain standing, and the soldiers sleeping in their tent within half an hour's ride of the treacherous Umbeline."

He doubts whether one shot was fired besides the one fired by the sentry on guard and Lieutenant Harward's men on the other side of the river.

The following is the latest news from No. 4 Column:—

"Colonel Wood, C. B., V. C., reports from Kambulahill on the 16th inst., that Oham having requested him to endeavour to get in his wives and family, he (Colonel Wood) sent off twenty of Oham's men on the 13th to collect them. Leaving the camp at five a.m. on the 14th, he accompanied a patrol consisting of 350 Rifles under Lieut. Colonel Buller, C. B., thirty burghers under Piet Uys, and 200 of Oham's men under the direction of Mr. Lloyd, and reached the caves near the Inhlangawine Mountains, twelve miles east of the source of the Umkoosi, about forty-five miles from the camp, at 9-30 p.m. The last seven miles, across a very difficut hill, occupied three hours. They shot a few Zulus, and took some head of cattle that had formerly belonged to Oham. James Rorke and Calverly, who accompanied the party, having reported that all the women and people had been collected out of the caves, they started back at nine the following morning, reaching the Zinguin Range the same evening, and Kambula Camp at 1 p.m. on the 16th. A few shots were fired at long range at the party from the Inhlangawine, a strong position, where there appeared to be from eight hundred to one thousand men."

The Special Correspondent of the *Argus* describes "the the Luneberg disaster," as he calls it, as follows:—

The Queen's hope has not been realised, and another disaster, even worse in some respects than that at Isandhlwana, though happily, upon a smaller scale, is the first thing of real note to be chronicled since that fatal day, now just two months ago. Information concernig this last sad affair is more prompt and less meagre than that relating to the preceding misfortune. We have a knowledge in fact of all the circumstances, and it is this very fullness of information which justifies the public amazement that these things can possibly occur. It is some weeks now since Rowlands' column was moved down from New Derby, a township, consisting as yet of only two miserable shanties, to the military post at Luneberg, the chief village of the German settlements in the disputed territory north of the Pongolo. The convoy to which the disaster befell would appear to have formed a part of the waggon train of the 80th Regiment. Owing to the condition of the roads the convoy was late in its arrival at the Drift on the Intombi river, just below Myers' Mission Station. Major Tucker, of the 8th, who was in command at Luneberg, reported on the 6th inst. that he considered the position at the Drift so unsafe that he had withdrawn the detachment sent there some days before to await the arrival of the convoy for the purpose of assisting to get the waggons over the river, which was very high, and for that of escorting them into Luneberg. It would appear as though the waggons had come down from Derby to the Drift without any escort, for it is stated that some of them escaped capture by small bodies of the enemy hovering about the line of march only through the timely intervention of Oham's men. It was on the 7th inst. that the Drift was finally reached, and on that day also Captain Moriarty, with 104 men, was sent out from Luneberg to assist in bringing the waggons in. The whole of the attendant circumstances were such as to call for the display of extreme caution on the part of the officer in command of this small party. It had been clearly established not very long before the date of this lamentable occurrence that Cetywayo had despatched to the district a force of several thousand men to assist Umbeline and Manyanyoba in holding their own in the country about the Pongolo. That any danger might be apprehended from this force seems to have been a supposition which excited the ridicule of Major Tucker, the commandant at Luneberg. The apprehensions of Commandant Schermbrucker formed the subject of supreme ridicule. The detachment originally sent down to the Drift, which might have made its position impregnable by a few hours' work with the shovel and the pick, was withdrawn in a fit of nervous anxiety which had passed away before the waggons had actually arrived at the Drift. If it were not so it might be reasonable to think that Major Tucker would have taken steps to ascertain, with his knowledge of the force of which previously stated, added to the fact that Umbelice's stronghold, from which several successive attempts to dislodge him had been ineffectual, lay not more than four miles distant from the detached position. Upon this Tucker, it might be thought, would have endeavonred to satisfy himself in the course of the four days intervening between the 7th March and the 11th, that the officer in command of the waggons was not committing suicide rather than complied with the alleged orders to fortify himself on the banks of the swollen river. It is passing strange, again, that Captain Moriarty should have wholly ignored these instructions of his superior officer for no sooner was the last sad affair known than the order to form laager had been complied with when the camp was pitched, as it is said to have been, in a hollow, with its back to the river, but with hills, sluits, and long reeds and grass all round it. Not a sign of earthworks were thrown up even though—and there is much doubt upon this point—the waggons were properly parked with the dissebroom of each carried under that in front. Most incredible of all does it seem that the party should shortly after five o'clock in the morning have overtaken so completely by surprise that most of them were killed while still sleeping in their tents, when, as Lieutenant Harward states in his report, he had an hour previously roused the camp, and obtained from Captain Moriarty orders that the men should stand to their arms. This, to say nothing of the warning which had been given on the preceding day by the native waggon drivers, who had observed large bodies of the enemy in the vicinity of the camp, was palpably treated with fatal contempt. For these mistakes, partly his own, and partly those of his superiors, Captain Moriatry has paid the penalty with his life.

The *Cape Times* says:—

"This last massacre was simply a murderous surprise without any apparent intention to fight or to force serious resistance on the part of the Zulus, if Zulus they were. Umbeline's stronghold was only a few miles distant from the spot where the little army was encamped. For three days that ruthless chief had had the opportunity of noting the presence and planning the destruction of the enemy. He waited until, lulled to some extent by the apparent absence of danger, the second night has slackened its cautions and relaxed its vigilence. He chose the time of night as best fitted for the achievement of his fell design, and a state of weather most favourable to the concealment of his movements. Just before daybreak a foggy morning his army stole up unseen through the long grass, surprised and murdered the sentries, one of whom had just time to fire a shot, then passed until the alarm created had subsided, and our men had returned to their rest, and then simply burst through the mist in the midst of the surrounded them, crept under and climbed over them before the seventy or eighty men in the enclosure could reach their arms, and then sharply and mercilessly did the work of destruction. The estimate of the number of the enemy is four thousand to nine thousand, and they probably consisted of natives of other tribes as well as Zulus, the turbulent riffraff that a robber chief is apt to gather around him."

The *Standard and Mail* says:—

"There can be no two opinions about the Intombi affair, for whether one reads the official accounts or the private ones hitherto published, no other conclusion can be come to than that a gross error was made by some one in allowing a large convoy of waggons to be guarded by only 100 men, and that within five miles of Umbeline's kraal. It was folly to remain stuck some on one side of the river, with only a few sentries out at a very short distance, and that therefore, the lives so thrown away were sacrificed needlessly. That this should happen again after the bitter experience of Isandhla surprised us all, but I am afraid that even yet we have not learned properly by experience, and that more lives will be lost again if greater care is not taken. In the case of Intombi, like at Isandula, the chief one to blame is dead, and we shall, therefore, never hear the right account of it."

It seems that the news of the Intombi disaster created great alarm at Utrecht:—

"When this disastrous news reached Utrecht the consternation was great. The militiary here have constructed a fort, and adjacent to the town a laager has been extended by a high stone wall, well loopholed. Into the latter the Landrost ordered all the inhabitants of Utrecht. The military struck tents outside the fort and slept within its ramparts. A road party sent by Mr. Hulett, engaged in constructing a nearer road to Colonel Wood's camp, was also hurriedly called in, and all are nightly in expectation of an attack, nothing being known of the strong impi which so successfully surprised the poor 80th. The force (consisting of about 250 regulars, of whom 100 are in hospital, and about 80 civilians capable of bearing arms) was further reinforced by a body of volunteers from the Cape Colony, viz.:—The first detachment of Baker's Horse, raised in Port Elizabeth, and consisting of fifty men, under Lieutenants W. Pickering and W. G. Harmsworth, which has marched into camp to-day. They were ordered to encamp outside the fort, and in case of an attack during the night to retire on to the hospital huts and tents, which for sanitary reasons are constructed outside the fort, and to defend them until all the sick had been removed, after which they were to retire into the fort itself. At about a quarter to one in the morning the guards were alarmed by a shot fired by a sentinel in the direction from which the Zulus were expected to appear, and after an interval of three minutes a second shot was fired. The whole garrison was in arms in a moment the second shot fired, leaving little doubt about the alarm being false. All the sick had been removed when the adjutant came round with the information that the alarm had arisen owing to a drunken sentinel firing off his rifle. The unfortunate sick were reinstated in their comfortable quarters, and very soon all the camp was again peacefully slumbering as if such things as Zulus were not within hundreds of miles."

The official despatch from Colonel Wood concerning his action, received April 1, at Cape town, is as follows:—

"Kambula Camp, March 29, 7.0 p.m.

"We assailed the Nholobana successfully yesterday and took some thousands of cattle, but while on the top about twenty thousand, coming from Ulundi, attacked us, and we suffered considerable losses, the enemy retaking the captured cattle. Nearly all our natives deserted last evening. The Landroose are begged to send them back. Our camp was attacked to-day from 1.36 p.m. to 3.30 p.m. in a most courageous manner by about twenty thousand men. We have lost about seven officers and seventy men killed and wounded, but we entirely defeated the enemy, who was pursued for a considerable distance.

"EVELYN WOOD."

NATAL.

A Military Correspondent at Pietermaritzburg writes to the *Daily News* as under:—

I write on the very eve of a second advance into the enemy's country, an invasion which circumstances surround with grave anxiety, but of which we have every reason to hope that success may attend the issue. In any case, we certainly shall not again fall into the error of undervaluing the strength, the strategy and the resources of the enemy, which proved so fatal two months ago. At the present moment, it may be not without interest to your readers for me to correct an idea which appears to prevail in England as to the physical features of the Zulu country, which is commonly supposed to consist for the most part of vast tracks of almost impenetrable bush. If this were so, of course neither artilery nor cavalry would be anything but an unmanageable incubus to an advancing force. Now "bush" and brushwood certainly exist in Zululand, but they only cover a small fraction of its area. The greater part of the country consists of green rolling downs, which remind an Englishman of the neighbourhood of Brighton. In some places they are covered with huge boulders, in others with splendid grass, but everywhere interested by stony and generally dry water-courses, known according to their different characteristics as "kloofs" and "krantzes." Bush fighting, which played so large a part in the war in the old colony, is quite as repugnant to the Zulu soldier as it is to the British; in fact, their tactical formation would be quite impossible in a country at all overgrown with trees. Having no horses, they prefer to select a battle-field like that at Isandula, which, although bare of all vegetation except grass, is cut up by stony water-courses with precipitous banks, and covered with huge boulders, which make it almost impossible for a horse to stand up, but over which the bare-footed Zulus can march with astonishing rapidity. Their mode of attack is as follows. When once they have taken up their position for attack, they scorn to take advantage of any cover, but raising their shields above their heads, and uttering a fiendish yell, which is said to be "the war song of Dingaru," they present such an imposing appearance that old Zulu traders, who have been witnesses of their periodical internecine wars, consider that it will be extremely difficult to get cavalry horses to face them; and I fear that the device of taking photographs of them, and circulating them in the army, which it will be remembered the Germans adopted in the case of the Turcos in the last war with France, would scarcely be successful in removing the terror of the equine species. Continuing their advance at the double, and keeping up the same horrible yell, they halt for a moment at a distance of about 300 yards to discharge their guns, which are then thrown away. At about 50 yards each man throws one of the half-dozen assegais that he carries, and then, pausing for a moment, takes another and snaps it short over his knee, and commences a hand-to-hand conflict by the broken portion of the assegai. They make a particular point of invariably ripping open the bodies of the slain, in consequence of a peculiar but universally prevalent belief that, if a Zulu kills an enemy in battle, and his body afterwards swells as most bodies invariably do, the spirit of the latter will burst open alive. So intense, indeed, is their belief in this theory that, at the attack on Rorke's Drift, after the fate of the day was decided, and when they were in full retreat, numbers of them should expose their backs to our fire and deliberately rip up the few who were killed on our side outside the fortification. Cases have also been known in which Zulus who have been unable to perform this ceremony with their own assegais have got their friends to do what they believe to be an inevitable fate. With this peculiar exception, I believe that there is no foundation for the opinion that the Zulus are in the habit of mutilating the bodies of the slain.

During the anxious time that followed the tidings of the disaster at Isandula any indications of the feelings of our own native population have naturally been watched for with the greatest interest. All almost said anxiety. It is no exaggeration to declare that there is no single white man in the country who can honestly say that he is not astounded at the excellent spirit which they have throughout displayed. A week ago it was the unanimous opinion that if we met with the slightest reverse at the hands of the Zulus at least half our natives would attempt to join the enemy; and this, not because they were dissatisfied with British rule, but because they were afraid that if they did not take any active part in the struggle, Cetewayo, after exterminating the British would turn upon them, and "eat them up," by way of completing his sanguinary repast. It must be remembered that the Natal Zulus are without exception the descendants of refuges from Zululand, and that from their earliest childhood the idea has been impressed upon them that there is no soldier in existence that can even look in the face of the Zulu "impi" or army, when marshalled by its King, and doctored by his war medicine. It is a curious but perfectly attested fact that when the news of the catastrophe at Isandula was brought to the Kaffirs in Natal they asked but one question, "Did the white man run away?" And when they were answered, "No; they died where they stood," they expressed themselves perfectly satisfied. They heard now for the first time that there was a race in the world whose courage was proof against the sight of the invincible Zulu host in the proportion of twenty to one, and believing as the majority of them do, that the white man's power of "bringing red-coats out of the sea" is a prestige which has received its last convincing blow, the hour of the Zulu despotism was come, and that the pretensions of Cetewayo would assuredly be brought low. Owing to these considerations their courage was proof even against the preparations for defence against an invasion which have set us making in every town in the country. A certain portion, it is true, of the Native Contingent rotired to their own kraals, but what they said in effect came to this:—"You are making laagers to defend yourselves; we go to our own kraals to defend our women and children; as soon as you are ready to advance again we will come back." In point of fact, nine out of ten of the deserters are now back with their regiments, besides considerably more than half the chiefs who have remained during the last two months. Indeed, the common sense of the Natal Kaffirs and the good treatment better perhaps than that of any other subject race in the world, which they have received from the English settlers, have never been sufficiently recognised. They both receive ample demonstration now. The natives have passed through a period of unparalleled temptation, and throughout if they have exhibited a spirit that might be envied and imitated, not only by any race ruled over by good but alien masters, but, I might almost say, by any civilized community in the world. The Boers of the Transvaal and the hybrids of the Orange Free State have always maintained that the kindly treatment which the Natal Kaffir recives from his master tends to make him bumptious and impertinent. This accusation may be true, and no doubt is not entirely ungrounded, but in a time of public danger it has produced a feeling of confidence in the authorities, a belief that the interests of every individual were inseperably bound up in the prosperity of the community, and consequently a recognition of the obligation under which every citizen of it free consequently lies bear his share in the burden of its defence. When a black race learns these things we may surely say that they have made a great stride in the path of civilization. It may here be mentioned that it is an almost universal opinion among the survivors of Isandula that not a single white man would have escaped on that day if it had not been for the gallant conduct of a body of mounted Basutos some 200 strong, who, when they had crossed the river in safety after effecting a nearer road to Colonel Wood's camp, was also hurriedly called in, and all are nightly in expectation of an attack, nothing being known of the strong impi which so successfully surprised the poor 80th. The force (consisting of about 250 regulars, of whom 100 are in hospital, and about 80 civilians capable of bearing arms) was further reinforced by a body of volunteers from the Cape Colony, viz.:—The first detachment of Baker's Horse, raised in Port Elizabeth, and consisting of fifty men, under Lieutenants W. Pickering and W. G. Harmsworth, which has marched into camp to-day. They were ordered to encamp outside the fort, and in case of an attack during the night to retire on to the hospital huts and tents, which for sanitary reasons are construct

issue a new certificate in favour of the executors to whose names please transfer the stock." To this the secretary replied stating that the stock had been transferred to the executors' names, and enclosing a certificate in their favour showing that they had been "entered in the books of the company as the holders of £400 consolidated stock." In point of fact, the executors' names were not entered in the Bank stock ledger (which served as the register of shareholders) for some time afterwards. The dividend declared in July—four days before Mr. Hume's death—being part of the executory estate, was payable to the executors as such, but does not appear to have been drawn by them. After the Bank had suspended payment, and after the directors had resolved to register no more transfers, the names of the executors were, without any authority, entered in the stock ledger by the clerk whose duty it was to make entries in that book. But the names being there, they were, of course, placed by the liquidators on the list of contributories in their own right. Inasmuch as to allow their names to remain there meant to the executors simply ruin, they petitioned the Court of Session to rectify the register and the list of contributories by removing their names from the stock ledger and from the first part of the contributory list, and ordering them to be entered in the second part as representing the estate of a deceased shareholder. On the 7th February last the judgment of the First Division was delivered by the Lord President, Lord Deas, Lord Mure, and Lord Shand. They held that the case ought in the circumstances to be regarded as if the names of the executors had never, in fact, been entered in the stock ledger, and that the question was whether there was an agreement to become shareholders which the liquidators were entitled to enforce by putting on the first list of contributories names which were not on the register of shareholders. The mere authorisation of the bank officials by the petitioners to transfer the stock to their names was a purely gratuitous act which could not *per se* constitute an agreement to become members. The decision, therefore, of the Scottish court was in favour of the executors and against the liquidators, whose appeal now came on for hearing. Mr. Kay, Q.C., Mr. Horace Davey, Q.C., and Mr. Boyd Kinnear appeared for the liquidators of the bank; the Lord Advocate, Mr. Chitty, Q.C., and Mr. Montague Cookson, Q.C., for the several respondents. Mr. Kay contended that the letter written to the secretary of the bank containing instructions which were carried out constituted a new contract between the bank and the trustees of the deceased member, the effect of which was to make the executors partners in the bank, and as such personally liable.

The case is proceeding.

THE REVOLUTIONARY MOVEMENT IN RUSSIA.

FRESH POLITICAL CRIMES.

(Own Correspondent of the Standard.)

BERLIN, APRIL 18.

THE Ukase instituting a state of siege in the provinces of St. Petersburg, Moscow, Kieff, Charkoff, and Odessa has a terrible meaning. By the two metropolitan Provinces, all Poland and all Southern or Little and New Russia are handed over to the discretion of six military dignitaries. The potent six have the right to imprison or an indefinite time suspicious persons, to transport to Siberia without trial as many of them as they choose, and to place before Military Courts, and execute in conformity with the sentence passed, those they may happen to regard as especially guilty. By the side of these comprehensive powers allowed them for the suppression of political crime, it is a matter of indifference that the martial law to be enforced against conspirators and suspects is likewise to be applied against all classes of ordinary offenders, albeit entirely innocent of plotting against the State.

But the most stringent feature of the Imperial ordinance remains to be mentioned. By a special clause in the Ukase the extraordinary powers of the Governors General are expressly extended to prisoners arrested before the issue of the Draconian Decree, and awaiting trial in the gaols of the six Provinces. To understand the import of this clause it is only necessary to remember that a whole host of prisoners, variously estimated at between five and ten thousand persons, has been recently imprisoned in the mutinous regions. After to-day's Ordinance large numbers, if not all of them, will have to prepare for immediate departure in chains for the north-east.

Simultaneously with the announcement of repressive measures, a fresh budget of horrors is transmitted from St. Petersburg. At Archangel a young nobleman, named Bobochoff, has been sentenced to death for shooting a policeman in a neighbouring village. Bobochoff, a student in St Petersburg University, two years, was banished to Archangel for taking part in disorderly proceedings then rampant among the young scholars of the capital. After a prolonged stay in the far north he attempted to escape, was arrested, and before he could be placed in prison he shot one of his captors. He has been hanged. The day before yesterday a petard was exploded in a public square of St. Petersburg, which wounded a Cossack officer. A few days ago the Detective Beranowski was shot in the street of Kieff by one Ostchinkoff, a political offender. Ovchinkoff has disappeared.

Odessa was placed under military law even a few days before the promulgation of the Imperial Ukase. The announcement was succeeded by the posting up of revolutionary placards headed "Terror for terror," threatening universal rebellion at an early date.

With these alarming incidents to heighten the governing classes, it is intelligible that the organisation of a special Ministry of Police under General Loris Melikoff, a particular *protege* of the Czar, should be contemplated. Such an institution existed under the Emperor Nicholas, but was incorporated in the present regin with the Home Office. We are also assured that imitating his fathers' example, the Czar has determined upon restricting the number of students in the various Universities, and that Tolstoy, the ultra of thodox and Conservative Minister of Education, whose preaching have so utterly failed to convert students to his own convictions, will be superseded.

Count Schonvaloff, the late chief of the third section or political police, is detained at the capital to take part in the deliberations upon the measures to be adopted. One on the steps taken probably, will be to communicate with some leading and minor Governments for the better suppression of revolutionary plots.

The Russian papers are filled with accounts of thanksgiving services held in all the larger towns of the Empire. Similar ceremonies took place at Tirnova, Philippopolis, Belgrade, and in other towns of the Balkan Peninsula.

The Galician and Posen Poles decline to attend the Moscow Panslavist meeting. As the gathering was chiefly intended to persuade the Poles that after the glorious victories accomplished by Russia, they had better made their peace with the hated but dominant race, the refusal of the Galicians will be a severe disappointment.

THE ATTEMPT ON THE CZAR.

BERLIN, APRIL 21.

There are ever fresh signs that the assassination of the Emperor was to have been the signal for a general *emeute*. Almost at the moment when Solovieff attacked the Czar a young man, driving along Ismailov-street fired a pistol at a General who happened to meet him in his carriage. The General escaped and so did the assassin. Probably the General is among the many of the same rank who have had sentences of death served upon them since the unsuccessful attempt upon the Emperor. On the same fatal Easter Monday three police officers were shot at Kasan. A fourth, whose life was likewise attempted, escaped. Of the criminals (all of whom were arrested) two are operatives, while one is a nobleman and another is a highly-cultivated lady of seventeen.

The Rostoff rebels, who likewise selected Easter Monday, to begin operations, are Don Cossacks, who demanded that the taxes should be remitted for several years, as usual after great wars. Some such concession had been expected in other parts of the country, but in consequence of the prevailing financial embarrassment was withheld everywhere.

Congratulatory addresses of the most loyal and ardent character are being sent in to the Czar by the Governors of all the various Provinces and the municipal authorities of the principal towns.

PARIS, APRIL 21.

The *Zemlia i Swaboda*, of which I sent you some details last week, is not the only Nihilist organ extensively circulated throughout Russia in a clandestine way. The *Obschtschije Djels* (the Commune) is also widely spread. It is just as violent as its *confrere*. In an article written in approval of the attempted assassination of the Czar, it says:—

"We execrate personal Government especially because it has outraged by all its acts every feeling of justice and honour, because it systematically opposes freedom of thought, speech, and education, because it supports for egotistical reasons social corruption and political immorality since it finds in these both support and accomplices; because it makes law and justice the instruments of its personal interests: because it exhausts the material forces of the land and lives at the expense of the welfare of coming generations; because by its home and foreign policy it has brought about a breach between our land and the rest of Europe; and because after being weakened and martyred we are exposed to the derision and contempt of our enemies."

ICE! ICE!! ICE!!!

CARRE'S IMPROVED ICE MACHINE

TO REGIMENTAL MESSES, CLUBS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS, &c.

Ice! Ice!! Ice!!! A Decanter of Ice Water in 4 Minutes.

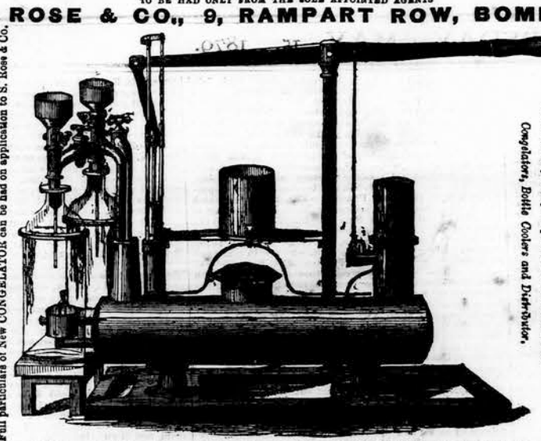
IMPROVED PNEUMATIC DOUBLE-ACTION ICE MACHINES,

WITH THE NEW CONGELATOR, BOTTLE COOLER AND DISTRIBUTOR FOR PRODUCING BLOCK ICE

TO BE HAD ONLY FROM THE SOLE APPOINTED AGENTS

S. ROSE & CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

The only Machine suitable for Domestic use; Cheap, Cleanly, and Easy to work; always ready for use and never gets out of order. Full particulars of New CONGELATOR can be had on application to S. Rose & Co.



For use in Up-country Stations, Messes, Hotels, Hospitals and on Board ship, these machines will be found invaluable; and their portability renders them most serviceable for Camp use.

Illustration of newly improved Ice Machine with Congelators, Bottle Coolers and Distributor.

This Important Invention may be considered as a boon to all Residents in Tropical Climates.

S. ROSE & Co., would invite special attention to the IMPROVED PNEUMATIC ICE MACHINES now offered for sale. The improvement results from a new accessory applied to the Machines. The accessory in question is in itself a most ingenuous invention. It consists of a Funnel-shaped Vessel fitting to the end of the air-tube of an Ice Machine as ordinarily constructed, and the principle involved is the gradual dribbling of water through the funnel into the cavity of the Vase when brought into vacuo by the Air Pump. The water thus falling is rapidly frozen, visibly illustrating a very beautiful natural phenomenon; the contiguation of the process results in the formation of Ice in each Vase in thick, heavy blocks, which attain to the weight of about 2 pounds in each Vessel in about 20 minutes.

In about three minutes, water at 90° Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point. Vases are provided for making Block Ice; the Decantere, are specially useful for making Iced Water or other Liquid, or for making Sherbet, &c.

The mode of producing Ice is by means of a Pneumatic Machine, as shown in the engraving; the air in the Decanter or Vase is exhausted by the action of the air-pump, and the moisture, arising from rapid evaporation, is absorbed by the Sulphuric Acid contained in the cylinder, an intense cold in the Decanter or Vase is the result, reducing the Water to Ice.

Within fifteen minutes the Machine can be fitted together, charged with acid, and the water at 85 degrees Fahrenheit can be reduced to freezing point.

IMPROVED SINGLE-ACTION or one Decanter Machine, fitted complete ..... Cash remittance with order Rs. 190 0
IMPROVED DOUBLE-ACTION of two Decanter Ice Machine fitted with all requisites for working and Packed in one case ..... Cash remittance with order ,, 275 0
IMPROVED QUADRUPLE-ACTION or four Decanter Machine do. do. ..... Cash remittance with order ,, 525 0

Packing Cases extra.

An Illustrated Pamphlet, containing full directions for use, accompanies each Machine. Messes, Clubs, Traders, &c., supplied at wholesale Rates when more than two Machines are purchased.

The above Machines can be seen in working order on the premises of S. ROSE & Co., Bombay.

N.B.—SULPHURIC ACID IS NOT INCLUDED IN THE PRICE.

Extra Decanter, Vases, Oils, Rubber Rings, Leather Washers, Sulphuric Acid, &c. always in stock.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

S. ROSE & Co.'s apparatus for cooling Wines or Beer with the aid of the Pneumatic Ice Machine and without contact of Ice with the wine, is an entirely new adaptation.

The introduction of Messrs. S. Rose & Co.'s apparatus is acknowledged to have supplied a perfect method for cooling Wines or Beer without any risk of injuring the flavor.

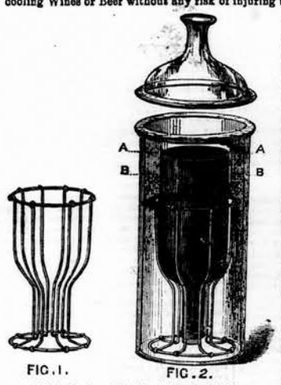


FIG. 1. Bottle Cooler with Wire Cage for Bottle.

FIG. 2. Bottle Cooler attached to Tap.

PRICE OF BOTTLE COOLER IN GLASS WITH WIRE CAGES, Rs. 15.

ELEVATOR.

For securely fixing the Bottle Cooler and Vases on to the tap of Ice Machine, each ..... Rs. 20

The "Elevator" and "Bottle Cooler" are extras, and are not included in the price of the Machine.

THE PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX.

THE PATENT TRAVELLING ICE BOX, for carrying small quantities of Pure Block Ice for the Table, and in which Ice can be preserved for a considerable time. It is indispensable for the journey through from Bombay to Calcutta. Size, 17 inches by 12½ inches by 18 inches; can be easily placed under the seat of a Railway Carriage; when not required for Ice it can be easily filled with the Traveller's effects; it will hold about 14 lbs. of Ice. It is fitted with Leather Strap, and Tap to draw off the Cold Water.—Price, Rs. 26; Smaller Size, Price Rs. 20.

NEW ICE MACHINES.

SOLID ICE.

THE NEWLY IMPROVED ICE-MAKING MACHINE.

The Patentees have introduced such improvements in the solidity of the Apparatus, that it may now be pronounced perfect in every respect. The Boiler is now made in solid Galvanized Iron, and for all practical purposes is indestructible.

CARRE'S AMMONIACAL ICE MACHINE.

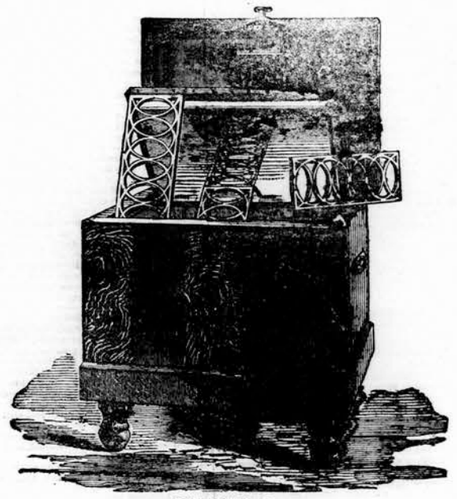
The only expense incurred in each operation is about half an Anna for fuel. Wood Charcoal being preferable to anything. The time occupied in producing four pounds of Ice is from four to four and a half hours.

Small Size to make about 2 lbs. of Ice at each operation ..... Rs. 175 0
Secondhand 4 lbs. Ammoniacal Ice Machine, in good order ..... ,, 200 0

N.B.—Full instructions are given with each Apparatus.

Packing Cases extra.

ICE BOXES AND REFRIGERATORS.



REFRIGERATOR.

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THE ARCTIC REFRIGERATOR.

Fitted with 4 shelves, and stone-ware lining ..... Rs. 160

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Cigarettes and Cigars, Pastilles for Inhalation, in boxes, 2s. to 18s.

DATURA TATULA for ASTHMA, &c.

The entire plant cut and prepared for smoking. Tins 2s. 6d. to 18s. Economical and efficacious.

SAVORY & MOORE'S DATURA TATULA in all forms for smoking and inhalations. Medical Testimonial with each Packet.

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Desire to make it known that a "STAR" or "CROSS" is their Trade Mark, and that all Nails made and sent out by them, except clasp, bear this mark upon their heads, and that within every Package sent from their Works is also placed a card bearing their Name and Address.

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AS SUPPLIED TO THE ASHANTEE EXPEDITION.

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REDJAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

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NOTICES.

ROBERT WALLACE, Deceased.—Pursuant to the Statute 22nd and 23rd Victoria, chapter 35, intituled "An Act to further amend the Law of Property, and to relieve Trustees," NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that all CREDITORS and other persons having any DEBTS, claims, or demands against the ESTATE of ROBERT WALLACE, formerly of Swinton Park, Manchester, in the county of Lancaster, but late of East Mansion, Bognor, in the county of Sussex, and of Bombay in the Empire of India, merchant (a member of the firm of Messrs. Wallace and Co., merchants), (who died on the 2nd day of October, 1878, and whose will was proved by George Wallace, Esquire, and Alexander Falconer Wallace, Esquire, the executors therein named, in the Principal Registry of the Probate Division of her Majesty's High Court of Justice, on the 28th day of December, 1878), are hereby required to send particulars, in writing, of their debts, claims, or demands to us, the undersigned, as solicitors to the said executors, to reach us on or before the 20th day of August 1879; and notice is hereby given, that at the expiration of that time the said executors will proceed to distribute the assets of the said testator among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the debts, claims, and demands of which they shall then have had notice; and that they will not be liable for the assets, or any part thereof, so distributed to any person or persons of whose debt, claim, or demand, they shall not then have had notice.—Dated, this 16th day of April 1879.—JOHNSONS, UPTON, BUDD, and ATKEY 70, Austinfriars, London, E.C., Solicitors to the said Executors

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This invaluable remedy produces quiet, refreshing sleep relieves pain, calms the system, restores the deranged functions and stimulates healthy action of the secretions of the body without creating any of those unpleasant results attending the use of opium. Old and young may take it at all hours and times when requisite. Thousands of persons testify to its marvellous good effect and wonderful cures, while the medical men extol its virtues most extensively, using it in great quantities in the following diseases:—Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhœa, Colics, Coughs, Asthma, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Whooping Cough, Cramp, Hysteria, &c.

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